The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 22.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Grant-Duncan Side-Show at Louisville.

Meeting and Organization Yesterday.

Judge Joseph Lyons, of Virginia, Permanent President.

Charles O'Conor Declines the Nomination for President.

Speeches by Blanton Duncan, Judge Lyons, Chauncey Burr, and Others.

The Labor Reform Element an Apple of Discord.

Senator Trumbull at Dayton, Ohio.

The Liberal Cause in Southern Illinois.

Close of Senator Schurz's Canvass of Indiana.

The Vermont Gubernatorial Election.

Miscellaneous Political Notes of the Campaign.

THE GRANT-DUNCAN SIDE-SHOW AT LOUISVILLE—A MOTLEY GATHERING—JUDGE JOSEPH LYONS, OF VIRGINIA, PERMANENT PRESIDENT—CHARLES O'CONOR DECLINES THE HONOR (!) OF A NOMINATION—HIS LETTER OF DECLINATION—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—At a quarter past 1 o'clock there were about 600 persons in the Court room, including nearly 200 newspaper reporters. J. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press, had a table near the middle of the space reserved for the bar. A small boy carried water among the reporters and curried favor. Duncan got up and called upon a preacher named Platt to pray. Platt had a prayer written out. He looked up to Heaven, shut his eyes, and, then opening them, proceeded to read his petition. At the same time, Rev. Mr. Robinson was being tried before an Ecclesiastical Court in another place. Duncan, wearing a dirty white flannel suit and with a bloodless face, rose, after the prayer, and read a speech of triumph, but for him not a very forward or impudent production. He got three cheers when he ceased, and invited Levi S. Chatfield, of New York, to the chair. This ex-Speaker of the New York Assembly was a great improvement on Duncan to look at. He had a white beard, white gray eyes, and a steady, old-fashioned gaze, and spoke well. An ex-Tammany man, named Oliver, offered three cheers for him, in which about one dozen people joined. Dr. Spalding, of New York, headed the Committee to take Chatfield to the chair. He was a stout, solid-looking man of probable character. Samuel F. Bayard, of New Jersey, proposed three cheers for Duncan. He is a white-haired man, with a blue coat and an enormous rosette. Beside him sat Chauncey Burr, and behind him, a wild looking old lunatic, with a groggy red nose and straight, unkempt hair and whiskers. Peter Gilsey sat within the bar, beside the cheerful Broad street broker Van Schaack. A band of music in one corner played a polka, pretty much the same polka, all the time between the acts. The hall had eleven windows behind the presiding officer, with crimson damask hangings. Ferry, of Grand Haven, Mich., a red-headed, mild-looking man, was made Secretary, and somebody else wanted Morean, of Indiana, to be the man. Duncan, however, insisted upon Ferry, and Ferry got the honor. Now Judge Spalding introduced the celebrated O'Conor letter. Somebody, apprehensive of its contents, moved to defer the reading of it. Great shouts were made of "No; we will hear Cæsar's will." The letter was read by Ferry, and seemed to be a dry and lunatic document. It showed that Charles O'Conor was apparently in his dotage. William Dean and Dr. Brown, of the two towns of Newark and Wilmington, represented the State of Delaware. Brick Pomeroy was very modest and quiet during all the progress of the proceedings. He sat within the bar. The kind of squeal used to express applause here was that of barn-swallows hooting. It was a very queer cry. Ferry read miserably. After a long introduction, O'Conor's letter grew to be terse, pointed, and interesting. His objections to borrowing money by State and civil corporations were good in the estimation of all. Golladay, of Kentucky, sat quietly just outside the bar.

After the reading of O'Conor's letter, a conflict occurred about the way of organization. Morean made a speech against the hotels. He is a short, black-eyed, grizzly man, with black hair and beard. Judge Lyon, of Virginia, a connection of H. A. Wise, made a feeble speech about how to organize. He is a smooth-faced, white-haired old man, very old and mild. Golladay also got up with a motion. His nose is very red, and the purest Bourbon radiates from him.

At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, one Vallandigham, a mischievous Kentucky lad, and a relative of the late C. L. Vallandigham, rose, and with an infinite sense of idiotic good humor, moved that the Convention adjourn till Nov. 20. There were cries of "Put him out," and some of the gang of O'Brien's repeaters made the cry the loudest. Vallandigham, however, turned quietly about and left the hall with the same genial, indifferent smile. Old Bayard, of Jersey, reading a letter giving him the right to vote for California, stumbled upon the name of Proctor Knott as the choice of the Bourbons of his State for Vice President. As Knott had gone back on the movement, Bayard hastily suppressed Knott's name.

At 5 o'clock the Convention met, and Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, moved that Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, make an address. Mr. Burr is a fat man, with a good expression of countenance. He wore a dark suit and white vest, and an enormous badge.

E. F. Beckman, of New York, moved that the credentials be examined.

Mr. Van Alf, of New York, moved to postpone the meeting of the Convention till Wednesday, in order to engross the names of the legitimate delegates.

A good deal of a row occurred here.

For President, Judge Jas. B. Lyon, of Virginia, was named. He was not able to come forward till a quarrel had occurred over admitting B. Duncan as a delegate. Old Lyon came up and dropped his handkerchief on the desk, took three drinks of water, handled his crystal seal, and directly appeared to be very tired. He spoke about three-quarters of an hour, and appeared to be instigated mainly by the *New York Tribune's* attack upon Henry A. Wise, during the John Brown raid. He got to be a nuisance, and in ten or fifteen minutes everybody wished that even Wise had come in Lyon's place.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—F. W. T. Richards, of Omaha, writes his brother, Mayor A. L. Richards, of Louisville, as follows: "In your letter you refer to the Louisville Convention, and in that connection I desire a favor. A Colonel Patrick, of this place, calling himself a Democrat, tried to get up some interest in the Louisville Convention, and for several days, and even weeks, published a notice in the Grant paper here, of a proposed meeting to choose delegates. At the time appointed, Colonel Patrick was the only man who put in an appearance, and he thereupon organized by acting himself as Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, and appointed himself delegate to the Louisville Convention. It was said to be the most harmonious convention ever held in Omaha. Colonel Patrick has three grown sons, all of whom are officers under the Grant dynasty, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of Utah Territory. The old man is not now a Democrat, nor never has been, but he has been forwarded to Louisville by his Grant boys to represent the Straights of Nebraska in the Convention. What I desire you to do is to watch and see what part he takes in the Louisville Convention, and if he attempts to represent himself as the representative of any body in Nebraska except himself, to expose him in such a way as you may deem best. For this purpose you may use the above. You may give the above facts to the agent of the Associated Press in Louisville, or the special correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. I don't believe there are twenty-five Democrats in Nebraska who would support the Louisville nominee."

[To the Associated Press.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—The National Democratic Convention met to-day in the Common Pleas Court room at the Court House. Previous to and during the assembling of the delegates, the Second Regiment National Band of Philadelphia played various airs.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At about 1 o'clock Colonel Duncan called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Platt addressed the Throne of Grace in an eloquent prayer for concord and peace, and freedom from sectional jealousy throughout the land.

B. DUNCAN'S REMARKS.

Colonel Duncan then spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Convention: It is my duty to call this assemblage to order. Its objects are well known, and require no explanations. We have been derisively called bolters, mercenaries, etc., by the editors and politicians who have sought an alliance with a faction of the Radical party, and who have abandoned all the principles which have hitherto characterized our organization. It is not my province to cast reflections upon the motives of the leaders in whose wisdom and judgment the party unfortunately confided. Their action is invalid and void. It has no binding effect upon other individuals, members of the party, and it has already been repudiated by hundreds of thousands. No spirit of presumptuous forwardness induced the gentlemen who acted with me to appeal to the American Democrats against the flagrant violation of party faith and the utter negation of principle involved in the nomination of Mr. Greeley. We did it with a higher and nobler motive. We did it to vindicate truth and protest against the offered reward for political treason to one who had occupied a life-time in the bitterest animadversion of those whose support he now has sought. If our call had been a failure our duty would have been none the less performed. But there was a sympathetic chord in the American heart which responded in enthusiastic and harmonious tones to the musician's touch. There is a love for honesty, a veneration for principle, a deep-rooted desire for reform, in the hearts of the American people, and the assembly that I see before me to-day evinces the earnest intention to uphold that banner which had fallen from nerveless and incompetent hands, and to prove that the old organization was not dead, but only sleeping. It has not died of its corruption, as the latter-day saints proclaim, who are so eager for its destruction. It will not hold out hopes of reward for party treason, nor bribes to secure recruits from the enemy's camp. The eyes of the whole country are directed to this Convention, and many anxious hopes are to be verified or blasted, according as wisdom or its negative shall be the controlling spirit of our deliberations. We can make this body a famous one in history, as the source from which our future policy and destiny is to be shaped. We can make it equally significant and destitute of influence. We want no hydra-headed platform which can be construed according to the wishes of the reader, for we have clear and undoubted theories which can have but one interpretation, whether expounded in the North or in the South. We can have no intent to reopen the question of the past which the sword has so bloodily decided. We will give no encouragement to aught that looks towards a revolution, nor can we, while submitting to the inevitable and powerless to reverse what had been accomplished, satisfy ourselves by a commendation of the acts performed in violation of the Constitution. We must seek our alliance upon principle. We must, if we can, impress upon the minds of the laboring classes, who constitute the vast majority of our population, a full conviction of our honesty and sincerity in behalf of measures tending to benefit them. We should prove our friendship by actions which may appease the conflicts between capital and labor, through wise compromises acceptable to both, and while capital has rights which we should seek not to infringe upon, labor is entitled to earnest consideration, for it is the parent of capital, the bone and sinew of the land. It is a laborious work to attempt the organization of a party, and to create its necessary machinery. For two months every thought of my brain, every energy of my mind and body, have been directed to the accomplishment of that object. The sincerity of my motives should avert criticism, and if there have been errors of omission or commission, they should be overlooked, for the spring of my action has been intent, and to do right, and to aid in the preservation of the party, and the perpetuation of its principles as the sole hope for the future of the country. And now, gentlemen, weary as I am in mind and body, there is an absolute sensation of relief that I can terminate my self-imposed duties and abdicate my functions."

Colonel Duncan's remarks were interspersed with frequent applause, and were followed by long-continued hand-clappings, and at the close three cheers.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Colonel Levi S. Chatfield, of New York, was appointed temporary Chairman.

On motion, Colonel Duncan appointed Judge Spaulding, of New York, Judge Lyon, of Va.; Hon. Wm. Heaton, of Mich., as a committee to conduct him to his seat.

Mr. Chatfield spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is my first duty, as it is my sincere pleasure, to tender to this Convention my most hearty thanks for the compliment implied by my selection to preside temporarily over your deliberation. The circumstances which have called us together, the crisis in which we find the great old Democratic party to-day, the fact that the party having been cloven and driven down and slaughtered in the house of its friends are subjects for the consideration of this body. I know our present position is not one which was contemplated by the authors of the Democratic party, those who gathered together the elements of the first Government, who comprehended the philosophy of Government and of the rights of man. When they had secured those principles in the form which would be made applicable to the wants and happiness of mankind they supposed they had laid down the foundations of liberty deep, and builded the superstructure so high that it would stand for all time. Early educated in these principles, having sat almost, as I may say, at the feet of Jackson in learning my political creed, I have been a member of that party all my life. My first vote was given for Andrew Jackson. [Applause.] I had known them before Andrew Jackson, as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and others of the early apostles of the Democracy had lived, with whose principles I claim to be tolerably familiar. [Applause.] It was in this school I learned my political creed, and I have never seen occasion to change it. [Applause.] I am not desirous to leave that church, and seek the salvation of the country in some heretical church. [Applause.] So long as we adhere faithfully to these principles the country will be the great and glorious nation it was intended to be when the fathers founded it. So long as the old Democratic party were faithful to these principles, so long were the people faithful to the party. But the time came when the element that comprised what had been known as the Federal party, advocating a concentration of power, seized the reins of Government, and fastened on the country their principles, which were followed in 1861 by the lamentable spectacle of a new party, being formed on the blood and graves of citizens of the country. Our party remained together, but distrust and passions were excited in this country, and burning prejudice continued because of the institution that was abolished by the political action of that day; but the party was continued, and as time grew on excitement and passion were quelled, and the party grew stronger, and I have no doubt, if it had not been knocked down and sold out in its own household in the coming election, that party would have occupied the position it ought. [Applause.] But I am not to complain, as I have no doubt they were mistaken in what was right. The party went on and selected an individual as the standard bearer—a man entertaining opinions and principles wholly antagonistic to those the party has always held. Do they claim the right to sell the party out to old "Hod," as used to be called to the old white hat and the old white coat; for, let me tell you, gentlemen, that is about all there is of that old man. [Applause and laughter.] I deny that any representative or any agent has the right to get my property, or my money, that I place in his hands for a particular purpose, and then use it for his own purposes. [Applause.] I deny that the people who assembled at Baltimore, not representing or elected in the usual mode of election by Congressional Districts, but simply appearing there as representative of a State Convention, had any right to transfer or trade me to the Republican party, or to Horace Greeley. [Great applause.] The work for us here to-day is to endeavor to correct that failure [applause]; to see whether we cannot rescue the Democratic party from the destruction that is implied in that transfer. [Continued applause.] I say, gentlemen, all thanks are due to Colonel Duncan, Van Allen, and Mr. Pomeroy, and Judge Flanders [great applause] who appeared upon the ground when that infamous transfer was made, and protested against it in a spirit which sprung only from true Democratic principles. [Long and tumultuous applause.] That protest has culminated in calling together this large representative body of earnest, faithful, and true Democrats that I see before me. [Applause.] You have met here to rebuild and found anew the great party so ruthlessly sold out. Let the foundations be laid deep and strong, and more enduring, that hereafter ambitious politicians shall not be able to prevail against it. [Applause.] I have all my life been a Democrat. I could not help it. I was born so, and I shall die so. [Applause.] If there is no other Democratic party but myself, I will wrap the old flag of the party around me and go down in the grave with it. [Long continued applause, amid waving of hats.] Now, a temporary Chairman ought not to bore the Convention with a speech of any considerable length. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] Believing as I do, that every member of this Convention is as deeply imbued with the spirit of Democracy as I am, it would badly become me to attempt to teach them their duty, and I shall not therefore, gents, set the bad example in the start of the Convention, for I look upon it as a working and not a talking Convention. The Convention is now ready to proceed with the business that brought it together.

During a call of States to nominate members of Committee on Credentials, Mr. Bayard, of New Jersey, said: I hold in my hand a letter addressed to me by the officers of a Convention in San Francisco to appoint delegates to this Convention, as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26, 1872.

S. J. Bayard:

DEAR SIR: At a Convention of the Democrats in the State of California, held this day, you were unanimously selected to cast the vote of California at the National Democratic Convention, to be held in Louisville on the 3d of September. They express their preference for the name of Charles O'Conor [applause] for President. Trusting you will make a sound Democratic platform, we remain, etc.

By a delegate: I move that Mr. Bayard, of New Jersey, represent California in this Convention. Adopted.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY.

Colonel Duncan said he was instructed by the Committee to propose the name of Colonel William M. Ferry, of Michigan, as temporary secretary.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S LETTER.

Judge Spaulding arose and said he had a sealed letter from Charles O'Conor, and he now wished to perform his trust by placing said letter in the hands of the Convention.

Three cheers were given for O'Conor.

A motion was made and carried, that the communication be read. It was as follows:

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1872.

To the National Democratic Convention, appointed to assemble at Louisville, on Sept. 3, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: A representative Democracy must be necessarily degenerate in practice, and become, at last, an intolerably mischievous domination, if its official corps be allowed to wield, without effectual restraint, those powers correctly denominated regal, by which, from the very beginning, and in every clime, civil society has almost invariably, hitherto, been made the prey of its rulers. When founding our institutions, the fathers were impressed with this belief, and, in order to curb the tendency of power to aggrandize itself, they introduced regulations of unexampled complexity. Rejecting two fundamental bases of the pre-existing system, they yet adopted the English policy of checks and balances. However useful it may be in a land of three estates, King, Lords, and Commons,—experience has shown that this policy is inadequate to the maintenance of public order where absolute equality is recognized. With us it has proven exceedingly mischievous by its enormous multiplication of offices. Alone it affords no permanently effectual restraint on power. ...

[illegible]

Yours truly, CHAS. O'CONOR.

The reading of the letter met with an occasional burst of hearty approval. The allusion to repudiating the action of the Baltimore Convention received an uproarious demonstration.

CREDENTIALS.

Van Allen, of New York, offered a resolution that a Committee from each State in this Convention be appointed a Committee on Credentials. Adopted.

COMMITTEES.

Mr. Byington, of Iowa, offered a resolution that each delegation choose a member for the Committee on Credentials, one for the Committee on Permanent Organization, one for the National Executive Committee, and one recommendation as Vice President.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn until Nov. 20. [Cries of "Put him out."]

OTHER COMMITTEES.

Committee on Credentials—New York, Colonel John J. Van Allen; South Carolina, Edward F. Stokes; Pennsylvania, J. L. Jacobs; Maryland, Edward Sackett; Delaware, Dr. J. A. Brown; Ohio, B. A. High; Michigan, Wm. H. Heaton; Georgia, W. P. Ramsey; Illinois, Dr. Wm. Hasley; Nebraska, S. M. Brook; Kansas, Jo Brook; Michigan, Thos. Brannan; Wisconsin, Dr. W. D. Kennett; West Virginia, Cyrus Vance; Iowa, T. J. Seavey; Arkansas, A. Colegrove; Virginia, Jas. N. Bethune; Missouri, A. Martin Williams; Kentucky, Samuel L. Gregor; Tennessee, H. F. Purvis; North Carolina, W. R. Trant; California, S. J. Bayard; New Jersey, Benj. C. Potts; Alabama, C. C. Nesmith; Mississippi, C. S. W. Price.

On motion of Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, the roll was called for the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization: Alabama, C. C. Nesmith; Mississippi, A. Mosley; New York, Judge Alex. Spaulding; Kentucky, J. S. Golladay; Pennsylvania, Captain George Dunn; Indiana, James Millson; Tennessee, B. T. Kendrick; New Jersey, James H. Pierson; Ohio, J. T. Monahan; Nebraska, M. M. Pomeroy; Illinois, John O. Pulleas; Iowa, LeGrand Byington; Virginia, H. Reed; Michigan, William Horner; South Carolina, Elwel F. Stokes; Wisconsin, M. M. Webster; Missouri, Jules A. Detchemendy; North Carolina, C. W. Gassette; West Virginia, Jesse Miller; Arkansas, H. Colgrave; Kansas, S. W. Brook; Nebraska, Dr. Brook; California, Samuel J. Bayard.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

APOLOGETIC.

Mr. Hibler, of Kentucky, rising to a privileged question, apologized to the Convention for the proposition of Mr. Vallandigham at the morning session to adjourn to Nov. 20. Mr. V. was a strong Democrat that, on misapprehending Mr. O'Conor's letter as meaning to dictate a platform to the Convention, and verging toward Greeley, he had, under a momentary impulse, vented his resentment in the manner alluded to.

MAINE WANTS INFORMATION.

The Chairman read a telegram from Saco, Me., addressed to him, requesting, in behalf of 20,000 expectant and waiting Democrats of that State, that the name of the nominee, so soon as determined, should be telegraphed to the sender of the despatch.

WAITING FOR THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, suggested that Delegate Burr, of New Jersey, be called on to entertain the Convention with a speech while waiting for reports of the Committees.

Mr. Burr said Mr. Vanderman, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that they had not been able to obtain and properly engross all the names of the delegates, and asked for further time until to-morrow morning's session, which was allowed, to complete the report.

MR. BURR'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is hardly right, or at least fair, to call upon a man to make a speech when his heart and brain are both laboring with great anxiety to conclude the important deliberations of this Convention. But it does afford me, at least, pleasure to say that from twenty-two years' experience in attending Democratic Conventions I have never in all this course of time looked upon a convention of men that I felt commanded the respect and confidence of honorable gents than the body that is now before me. [Applause.] Gentlemen, when gray-haired men who feel that, in the course of nature, their course of life is almost ended, coming to this Convention at this hot season of the year, eight hundred or a thousand miles, merely to enter their protest against this surrender of the glorious old party. [Applause.] It is, gentlemen, your Convention, composed of the very best citizens of the United States,—men of wealth and position,—men who never asked an office and would not accept an office [applause]; to see these men coming here is enough to stir the heart of patriotism in my countrymen. They call this a sideshow. Well, gentlemen, it is about the largest side-show I have ever seen in my life;

[Continued on the Sixth Page.]

MARRIED.

HARDY—FULTON—Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hyde Park, by the Rev. W. S. Johnson, Mr. A. L. Hardy, of Chicago, and Miss Louise E. Fulton, of Hyde Park. No cards.

BUCKLEY—McGOWAN—In Peoria, Ill., on the 2d inst., Dr. Charles C. Buckley and Miss Lizzie W. McGowan.

DIED.

KELLEY—Sept. 3, at No. 2 Pearson-st., of pleurisy, John Kelley, aged 60 years.
Funeral to take place on Thursday, Sept. 5, by cars to Calvary.

DEAN—After a lingering illness, P. Jane Dean, eldest daughter of the late John S. and Chloe C. Dean. Funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, Ewd. Iverson, 1415 Prairie-av., at 11 o'clock, Wednesday morning. Friends are invited.
Adrian and Detroit papers please copy.

JACKSON—Sept. 3, at 1:30 a. m., Thomas Jackson, eldest son of John W. and Elizabeth Jackson, in the 26th year of his age.
Funeral from his father's residence, No. 20 North Ada-st., Sept. 4, at 1:30 p. m. Carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family invited to attend.
Buffalo, N. Y., and New York City papers please copy.

INGALLS—In this city, Sept. 3, Edith, only child of Henry and Sue Ingalls, aged 5 months.
Funeral from No. 111 Throop-st., to-day, 4th, at 10 a. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

BROSNAN—Sept 3, at 12 o'clock m., of consumption, after a lingering illness of 10 weeks, Timothy Brosnan, aged 45 years.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 54 Bremer-st., Thursday, Sept. 5, at 9:30 a. m., to proceed to the Holy Name Church, where High Mass will be celebrated. To proceed thence by cars to Calvary.

FERRALL—In this city, Aug. 24, Mrs. Frances E. Ferrall, beloved wife of Wm. B. Ferrall, aged 29 years.
The remains are interred in Calvary Cemetery.
Ogdensburgh, N. Y., papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, A. F. and A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for business of importance. All members requested to be present. Visitors cordially invited. By order W. M. FRED. J. WILD, Secretary.

Notice to Tailors.

There will be a mass meeting to-morrow evening, Thursday, Sept. 5, at 8 p. m., at 215 East Randolph-st. The Secretary of the International Union, from Philadelphia, will address the meeting. All tailors are invited to attend.
By order of the Central Body.

NOTICE.

A meeting of property-owners and those interested in removing the obstructions from South Clark-st. will be held at the northwest corner of Clark and Eighteenth-sts., on Wednesday evening, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A lady wishes a position as soprano singer in a church choir. Address W 47, Tribune office.

WANTED.

To purchase small cottage, 4 or 5 rooms, in a first-class neighborhood—Evanston, Hyde Park, or within city limits. To be paid for in monthly installments and cash down. Address or call on G. SICKELS, West Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

Two of the finest brick houses on the West Side, 3-story and basement, all improvements and first-class neighborhood. Only $10,000; easy payments. This is a decided bargain. $2,000 under the market value. Inquire of the owners.
J. C. McCORD & CO., 446 Wabash-av.

TWENTY ACRES,

Near the South Park, for sale by
WALTER WRIGHT, 77 Dearborn-st.

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Fine Silver-Plated Ware, Lamps, and Kerosene Fixtures.

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CROCKERY,

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73 Wabash-av., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

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JUST RECEIVED, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

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CLOTHING,

ALL OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

School and Dress Suits,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRICES AS LOW AS ANY IN THE CITY.

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Opened in our NEW STORE, corner of

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1,000 Suits Boys' Clothing, all wool, and very stylish goods, every size and quality, and at $4.00 to $6.00 the entire Suit.

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12, 14 & 16 East Madison-st.,

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Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants to their full and complete stock of

Flannels, Blankets,
Shirts and Drawers,
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Notions, &c., &c.,

Which they offer at the Lowest New York and Chicago prices.

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200 Pianos and Organs

For sale on the most favorable terms. Invoices received daily of HALLET, DAVIS & CO. Pianos, Great Union Pianos, and SMITH'S American Organs.

New Pianos and Organs to Rent.

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Corner Wabash-av. & Thirteenth-st.

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BOLTS.

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Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge, Roof, and Car Bolts, Turn Buckles, Bolt Ends, &c. Any description of Bolt Work to order at short notice. Works, corner Market and Huron-sts. Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st.
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GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of FINE CARRIAGES, Top and Open Buggies, Panel and Basket Phaetons, Business Wagons, Top and Open Side Spring Wagons, of every style, used for business or pleasure. The largest stock and greatest variety. Will be sold for the next six weeks at prices defying competition, when STYLE and QUALITY is considered. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

South Park Assessment.

Notice is hereby given that the first installment of the assessment levied against the several lots, blocks, and parcels of land in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, for benefits resulting thereto by reason of the location of the South Park, is now due and payable at the office of the South Park Commissioners, Room No. 2 Republic Life Insurance Building, 161 and 163 LaSalle-st.

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GREELEY OR GRANT?

Address of Hon. Charles Sumner.

A Comparison of the Two Candidates for the Presidency.

Counts in the Indictment Against President Grant.

The One-Term Principle the Corner-Stone of a Reformed Civil Service.

Reconciliation the Most Important Issue Ever Presented to the American People.

Mr. Sumner's Personal Record on the Subject of Peace and Reconciliation.

The Adhesion of the Democratic Party to the Liberal Movement.

Faith in Horace Greeley.

Aug. 24, the Liberal Republican State Committee of Massachusetts addressed a note to the Hon. Charles Sumner, inviting him to address his constituents on public affairs, in Faneuil Hall, at an early day. To this Mr. Sumner responded, under date of Aug. 30, that he was obliged, "with inexpressible pain and regret," to decline the invitation, on account of the state of his health,—his physician having advised him that he must not, for the present, make any public effort. Mr. Sumner closes his letter as follows:

In submitting most reluctantly to these admonitions, I cannot renounce the privilege of communicating with my fellow citizens, and, therefore, hand you a copy of what, with the blessing of health, I hoped to say. In the House of Representatives, undelivered speeches are sometimes ordered to be printed. You may follow this precedent with mine, or do with it as you please.

The following is the address Mr. Sumner thus refers to:

Fellow-Citizens:

It is on the invitation of the State Committee of Liberal Republicans that I have the honor of addressing you. I shall speak directly on the issue before us. If I am frank and plain, it will be only according to my nature, and the requirement of duty at this time. But nothing can I say which is not prompted by a sincere desire to serve my country, and especially, to promote that era of good will when the ascent of all shall be assured to the equal rights of all.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

At the approaching Presidential election the people are to choose between two candidates. By the operation of our electoral system, and the superadded dictation of National Conventions, the choice is practically limited to President Grant and Horace Greeley, so that no preference for another can be made effective. One of these must be taken. Preferring Horace Greeley, I have no hesitation in assigning the reasons which lead me to this conclusion.

Believing the present incumbent unfit for the great office to which he aspires for a second time, and not doubting that a vote for him would be regarded as a sanction of abuses and pretensions unrepublican in character, I early saw the difficulty of taking any part for his re-election. Long ago I declared that, while recognizing party as an essential agency and convenience, I could not allow it to constrain my conscience against what seemed the requirements of public good. Regarding always substance, rather than form, I have been indifferent to the name by which I might be called. Nor was I impressed by the way in which the candidate was urged. Supporters, while admitting his failure, and even the abuses and pretensions so notorious in his civil life, commended his re-election as necessary to uphold the party with which I have been associated. But it is easy to see that a vote for such a candidate on such a reason, "is to do evil that good might come," which is forbidden in politics as in morals.

Two courses seemed open. One was to abstain from voting, and [illegible] ... But the doubt that beset me was removed when I saw the Democratic party adopt the candidate opposed to President Grant, being an original Republican already nominated by a Republican convention, and at the same time accept the Republican platform on which he was nominated. An old party which had long stood out against the Republican cause now placed itself on a Republican platform, the best ever adopted, with a Republican candidate, who was the most devoted Republican ever nominated, thus completely accepting the results of the war and offering the hand of reconciliation. At once the character of the contest changed. This was no common event. Pardon me if I say that to me it was of peculiar interest. For years I have sought to establish in the National Government the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, avowing always that when this was done nobody should surpass me in generosity towards former rebels. Not only by the logic of my life, but by constant speeches, was I bound to welcome these who placed themselves on this glorious platform. The extent of this obligation will appear before I close. And now its performance harmonizes with the opposition to the prolonged misrule of the present incumbent.

THE REASONS IN FAVOR OF GREELEY.

Evidently I am not at liberty to abstain from voting. In considering the reasons in favor of Horace Greeley, I find two, differing in character, but of chief importance; first, he represents a reformed Civil Service, beginning with the One Term Principle, without which this reform is too much like a sham; and secondly, that he represents reconciliation, not only between the two sections, but between the two races, which is essential to the repose of the country and the safeguard of equal rights.

To these must be added that he does not represent these personal pretensions so utterly inconsistent with Republican Government which are now known as Grantism. In voting for Horace Greeley, you will not sustain nepotism; you will not sustain gift-taking rewarded by official favor; and you will not lend your sanction to the St. Domingo machination, with its unconstitutional usurpations, its violations of international law, and its indignity to the Black Republic. Elsewhere I have considered these fully, and I am not aware of any answer to the undeniable facts. I shall only glance at them now.

NEPOTISM.

Nepotism is already condemned by history, and most justly; for it is obviously a form of self-seeking, hostile to purity of government, and strangely out of place in a republic. Nothing for self, but all for country and mankind, should be the rule of our President. If the promptings of his inner nature fail, then must he feel the irresistible obligation of his position. As he does, so will others do; and therefore must his example be such as to elevate the public service. Nothing in Washington's career has shone with more constant light than his refusal to confer office on his relations. Even at the time it arrested attention, not only at home, but abroad, finding praise in England. Of this there is a striking illustration. The Register of the Times, published at London in 1795, in an article entitled, "Interesting and Authentic Documents respecting the United States of America," records its homage: "The execution of the office of the Chief Magistrate has been attended through a term of four years with a circumstance which to an admiring world, requires no commentary. A native citizen of the United States, transferred from private life to that station, has not, during so long a term, appointed a single relation to any office of honor or emolument." (Vol. IV., p. 121.) By such confession an admiring world looked on. Something would I do; something, I trust, the American people will do at the coming election, to secure this beautiful praise yet again for our country.

GIFT-TAKING.

Like nepotism the taking of gifts by public servants is condemned by history. No honest nature can uphold it. How well did our late General Thomas, so admirable in character, rebuke this abuse, when he replied to an offer of $100,000, as I am told, "let it go to my men!" If not a form of bribery it is kindred in nature, and this has long been recognized, from the Bible down to our day. According to the latter it is denounced. "The King by judgment establisheth the land; but he that receiveth gifts overthroweth it." (Proverbs, chap. xxix, v. 4.) Here again is the example of Washington brightly lighting the true Republican pathway. The same President who would not appoint a relation would not take a gift even when out of office. His example was in harmony with the lesson of colonial days. As long ago as April 20, 1703, Queen Anne, in a communication to Lord Cornbury, Governor of New Jersey, laid down the following rule: That neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief or President of the Council "do receive any gift, or present from the Assembly or others on any account or in any manner whatsoever upon pain of our highest displeasure, and being recalled from your Government." This rule is as good for our day as for that in which it was ordained by royal authority.

There is another instance which should not be forgotten. It is that of Lord Wellesley, the accomplished brother of the Duke of Wellington. A work so common as that of Smiles on Self-Help, records that while Governor General of India, he positively refused a present of $100,000, from the directors of the East India Company on the conquest of Mysore, and here the terms of his refusal are important. "It is not necessary for me," he said, "to allude to the independence of my character, and the proper dignity attaching to my office; other reasons besides these important considerations lead me to decline this testimony which is not suitable to me. I think of nothing but the army. I should be much distressed to curtail the share of those brave soldiers." His refusal remained unalterable. At a later period, when nearly 80 years of age, embarrassed by debts, and entirely without from public life, he allowed the Company to vote him a much smaller sum in consideration of his signal services.

GIFT-MAKERS APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

The allowance voted by Parliament to Marlborough and Wellington on account of their victories, can be no precedent for the acceptance of gifts from fellow-citizens. The distinction is clear. But the case against the present incumbent is not only that while holding high office, he accepted gifts from fellow-citizens, but subsequently appointed the gift-makers to office, thus using the Presidency to pay off his own personal obligations. Please bear this in mind, and when some apologist attempts to defend the taking of gifts, let him know that he must go still further and show that the Presidency, with all its patronage, is a perquisite to be employed for the private advantage of the incumbent.

ST. DOMINGO.

Next in illustration of the prevailing misrule is the St. Domingo business, with its concatenation of wrong doing, and this too is now in issue. At the thought of this unprecedented enormity, where wrong assumes such various forms it is hard to be silent; but I shall be brief. The case is clear, and stands on documents which cannot be questioned. I keep within the line of moderate statement, when I say that from the beginning of our government, nothing in our foreign relations has been so absolutely indefensible. It will not do to call it simply a fault and an insolence; it was an elaborate contrivance, conceived in lust of territory, pursued in ignorance, maintained in open violation of the National Constitution, pushed forward in similar violation of International Law in fundamental principles, and crowned by intolerable indignity to the Black Republic even to the extent of a menacing hostilities and the sinking of its ships,—all without the authority of Congress and by Presidential prerogative alone. In this drama the President, like a favorite actor, assumed every part. In negotiating the treaty, he was President; in declaring war he was Congress; in sending ships and men, he was Commander-in-Chief; and then in employing private influence with Senators, to promote his scheme according to the promise in the protocol with Baez, signed in his name by Orville E. Babcock, entitled therein "Aide-de-Camp of his Excellency General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America," he was lobbyist. That such things can be done by a President without indignant condemnation, loud and universal, shows a painful demoralization in the country. That their author can be presented for re-election to the Presidency, whose powers he has thus misused, shows a disheartening insensibility to public virtue.

Here I remark that, so long as the President confined himself to negotiation, he was strictly within the line of the Constitution. Even if indiscreet in character and impolitic in object, it was not unconstitutional. But in seizing war powers without the authority of Congress—in upholding the usurper Baez, that he might sell his country—in menacing the Black Republic, and then in playing the lobbyist to promote the contrivance, the President did what no other President ever did before, and what, for the sake of Republican institutions, should be rebuked by the American people. It was the knowledge of these proceedings that changed essentially my relations to the question.

PERSONAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

I allude with hesitation to personal misrepresentations on the matter. It has been said that I promised originally to support the treaty. This is a mistake. I knew nothing of the treaty, and had no suspicion of it until several months after the protocol, and some time after the negotiation was completed; and then, my simple promise was that it should have from me "the most careful and candid consideration:" and such I gave it most sincerely. At first my opposition was reserved and without allusion to the President. It was only when the strange business was fully disclosed in official documents, communicated in confidence to the Senate, and it was still pressed, that I felt impelled to a sterner resistance. Especially was I constrained when I found how much the people of Hayti suffered. It so happened that I had reported the bill acknowledging their independence and establishing diplomatic relations between our two countries, ensuring that equality which had been violated. Not unmoved could I witness the wrong inflicted upon them. And has it come to this, that the President of the Great Republic instead of carrying peace and good tidings to Africans commencing the experiment of self-government, should become to them an agent of terror?

It is difficult to see how I could have done otherwise. Anxious to excuse the anger towards me, it has been said that I opposed the treaty because Mr. Motley was unceremoniously removed from the mission at London; and here you will see the extent to which misrepresentation has gone. It so happens that Mr. Motley was removed on the day immediately following the rejection of the treaty. Evidently my opposition was not influenced by the removal; was the removal influenced by my opposition?

Equally absurd is the story that I am now influenced by personal feelings. I am a public servant, trained to duty, and now, as always before, I have yielded only to this irresistible mandate. With me there is no alternative. The misconduct of the President, so apparent in the St. Domingo device, became more conspicuous in the light of illustrative facts, showing it to be part of a prevailing misrule, which, for the sake of our country, should not be prolonged. As a patriotic citizen, anxious for the national welfare and renown, am I obliged to declare these convictions.

I am now brought to those two chief measures to be advanced by the election of Horace Greeley, each of controlling importance; one looking directly to purity and efficiency in the Government, and the other to the peace and welfare of our country.

ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

The principle of one term for President is the corner stone of a reformed Civil Service. So plain is this to my apprehension, that I am at a loss to understand how any one, sincerely in favor of such reform, can fail to insist upon this principle. All experience shows that the employment of the appointing power to promote the personal ends of the President is the great disturbing influence in our civil service. Here is the comprehensive abuse which envelops all the offices of the country, making them tributary to one man, and subordinate to his desires. Let this be changed and you have the first stage of reform, without which all other measures are dilatory, if not feeble and inefficient. How futile to recommend, as is done by the Commissioners on Civil Service, "an honest competitive examination," while the rules for this system are left to the discretion of a President, seeking re-election. "Lead us not into temptation" is part of a brief prayer we are all taught to repeat; nor are Presidents above the necessity of this prayer. The misuse of the appointing power to advance ambitious aims is a temptation to which a President must not be exposed. For his sake, for the sake of the country, this must not be done.

In attributing peril to this influence, I speak not only from my own careful observation, but from the testimony of others whose words are authoritative. You do not forget how Andrew Johnson declared [illegible] ... required in order to place the President "beyond the reach of any improper influence, and uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of Constitutional duty;" how William Henry Harrison announced, that, with the adoption of this principle, "the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrule the country;" how Henry Clay was satisfied, after much observation and reflection, "that too much of the time, the thoughts and the exertions of the incumbent are occupied during the first term in securing his re-election;" and how my Democratic associate of many years, Benjamin F. Wade, after denouncing the re-eligibility of the President, said: "There are defects in the Constitution, and these are among the most glaring." According to this experienced Senator, the re-eligibility of the President is not only a defect in the Constitution, but one of the most glaring.

And such also was the declared opinion of the present incumbent before his election, and the temptation of a second term. It has been stated by one who conferred with him at the time, that immediately before his nomination, General Grant said, in the spirit of Andrew Jackson: "The liberties of the country cannot be maintained without a One Term amendment of the Constitution," and another writes me that while on a walk between the White House and the Treasury, just at the head of the steps, near the fountain, he paused a moment, and said: "I am in favor of restricting the President to a single term, and of abolishing the office of Vice-President." By the authority of this declaration, the Morning Chronicle, the organ of the Republican party at Washington, proclaimed of its Presidential candidate, "He is moreover in favor of the One Term principle, as conducing toward the proper administration of the law," and then at a later date, after calling for the adoption of this principle, the same Republican organ said, "General Grant is in favor of it." Unquestionably at that time, while the canvass was proceeding, he allowed himself to be commended as a supporter of this principle. That he should now disregard it, gives new reason for the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation."

Never before was the necessity for this beneficent amendment more apparent; for never before was the wide-spread abuse from the re-eligibility of the President more grievously conspicuous. De Tocqueville, the illustrious Frenchman, who saw our institutions with a vision quickened by genius, and chastened by friendly regard, discerned the peril, when he said:

"Intrigue and corruption are the natural vices of elective government; but when the head of the State can be re-elected, these evils raise to a great height and compromise the very existence of the country. When a simple candidate seeks to rise by intrigue, his manœuvres must be limited to a very narrow sphere; but when the Chief Magistrate enters the list he borrows the strength of the Government for his own purposes. * * * If the representative of the executive descends into the combat, the cares of Government dwindle for him into second-rate importance and the success of his election is his first concern." (Democracy in America, Vol. I. Chap. VIII, p. 172.)

Nothing more true than these remarkable words, which are completely verified in what we now behold. The whole diversified machinery of the national government in all parts, operating in State, district town and village, is now at work to secure the re-election of the President, as for some time before it worked to secure his re-nomination,—the whole being obedient to the central touch.

Look for a moment at this machinery, or, if you please, at this political hierarchy, beginning with Cabinet officers and reaching to the pettiest Postmaster, every one diligent to the end of serving Presidential aspiration. The Jeffersonian rule was, "Is he honest?" "Is he capable?" "Is he faithful to the Constitution?" But this is lost in the mightier law: "Is he faithful to re-election?" This failing, all merit fails. Every office-holder, from highest to lowest, according to his influence, becomes propagandist, fugleman, whipper-in. Members of the Cabinet set the example, and perambulate the country, instructing the people to vote for reelection. Heads of Bureaus do likewise. Then in their respective localities, officers of the Customs, officers of the Internal Revenue, Marshals with their Deputies, and Postmasters, each and all, inspired from the National Capital, are all calling for reelection. This organized power, variously estimated at from 70,000 to 80,000 in number, all paid by the Government, and over-spreading the whole country in one minute network, has unprecedented control at this moment, partly from increased facilities of communication, and partly from the military drill which still survives the war, but more perhaps, from the determined will of the President to which all these multitudes are subjugated. This simple picture, which nobody can question, reveals a tyranny second only to that of the Slave Power itself, which Jefferson seems to have foreseen, when after portraying the legislature as most to be feared in his day, he said: "The tyranny of the Executive Power will come in its turn, but at a more distant period." Even his prophetic vision did not enable him to foresee the mournful condition we now deplore, with the One Man Power lording itself through all the offices of the country.

The recent election in North Carolina made this practically manifest. Even without a telescope all could discern the operation of the Government. Postmasters and officers of Internal Revenue were on hand each in his place. Then came the Marshal with files of Deputies extemporized for the occasion, while ranging over the extensive circuit was the Supervisor of the Revenue, the whole instructed and animated by members of the Cabinet, who abandoned their responsible duties, to help re-election, which for the time was above all departments of Government and all exigencies of the public service. In the same way the chief Custom Houses of the country have been enlisted. Each has become a political centre whose special object is re-election. Authentic evidence before a Congressional Committee shows that Thomas Murphy, while Collector of New York, acting as Lieutenant of the President, sought to control the Republican State Convention by tendering offices to four men, in consideration of the return of certain delegates, promising that "he would go to Washington and send their names on to Washington and have them appointed," and then by way of confirming the Presidential supremacy, he announced with startling effrontery, "President Grant is the representative of the Republican party and all good Republicans should support him in all his measures and appointments, and any one who did not do it should be crushed out." If this was not authenticated under oath, it would be hard to believe. But the New Orleans Custom House has a story much worse. Here Presidential pretension is mixed with unblushing corruption in which the Collector, a brother-in-law, is a chief actor. And all for re-election.

This prostitution of the offices of the country to the Presidential will can be upheld only by unhesitating partisan zeal, discarding reason and patriotism. Already it has been condemned in an official report made to the House of Representatives, Nov. 27, 1867, by Mr. Boutwell, as Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary and signed by him. His direct object was to arraign Andrew Johnson; but these words declare a rule applicable to all Presidents:

"The present and active participation of two heads of departments in a political convention at Philadelphia, having for its object the organization of a party to sustain the President, and defeat the will of Congress and the people; and one of these functionaries, the prime agent in the removals from and appointments to office for political reasons, is a fact well known to the country. The like had not happened before in its history. In the view of right-minded men, it was something more than a public scandal."—(Rep of Com. No. 7, H. of Rep. 40th Cong. 1st sess. p. 41.)

The report adduces the authority of John Locke, the eminent philosopher, as declaring the employment of "the force, treasure, and offices of the society to corrupt the representatives, or openly to pre-engage the electors, or prescribe what manner of persons shall be chosen," as among the breaches of trust in the Executive Magistrate, which amounts to a dissolution of the Government; "what is it," he says, "but to cut up the Government by the roots and poison the very fountains of public security." (Locke on Government, p. 222.) But all this we witness here. The officers are employed to pre-engage the electors, or prescribe the persons to be chosen. Nor do I see any corrective of this unexampled abuse, especially after the example now set in high quarters, so long as the President is a candidate for re-election.

Therefore, to arrest a flagrant tyranny, and to secure purity in the Government, also to save the President from himself, should this amendment be adopted; and, since Horace Greeley is known to be its strenuous supporter, we have an unanswerable reason in his behalf.

RECONCILIATION.

From the practical question of Civil Service Reform, I pass to reconciliation, being the most important issue ever presented to the American people, reconciliation not only between the two once warring sections, but also between the two races. This issue, so grand and beautiful, was distinctly presented when Horace Greeley, in accepting the Republican nomination at Cincinnati, wrote these memorable words:

"In this faith, and with the distinct understanding, that if elected, I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies, in the joyful consciousness that they are, and must henceforth remain, brethren."

The issue was again presented when thereafter the Democratic party in National Convention, acting under an irresistible movement of the people, nominated the author of these words.

It is difficult to see how this noble aspiration can find other than a generous response. Nothing but a party spirit, which forgets the obligations of Christian duty, could treat it with indifference, much less make it the occasion of misrepresentation. By no effort of ingenuity or malignity can it be tortured into anything but an offer of reconciliation, while the very letter of acceptance, where it appears, declares the establishment of equal rights. Observe also that it is made only when the work of reconstruction is ended. Here is the testimony of a Senator of South Carolina, in a speech in the Senate, Jan. 22, 1872:

"The last of the Southern States is admitted to its full privileges as a member of the brotherhood of States; the Constitutional Amendments intended to secure the principles established by the war and subsequent events, have been accepted as valid. There can be no fear or danger of their being disturbed." But these things are forgotten; the Sermon on the Mount is forgotten also; the beatitudes are put aside. A great writer of the Middle Ages, after dwelling on what is best for us, says: "Hence it is that riches, not pleasures, not honors, not length of life, not health, not strength, not comeliness, was sung to the shepherds from on high, but peace." (Dante De Monarchia Lib. I., Sec. 5.) The supporters of re-election will not hearken to this song, and the proffered hand is rejected. If not war, they would preserve, at least, the passions of war, and, instead of peace, would scatter distrust and defiance. The old fable is renewed:

Embolden'd now, on fresh attempt he goes,
With serpents' teeth the fertile furrows sows;
The glebe fermenting with enchanted juice,
Makes the snakes' teeth a human crop produce.

For me there can be but one course on this issue, and the moment it was presented I seemed to behold, for the first time, the dawn of that better era in our country, when the equal rights of all should be placed under the safeguard of assured peace and reconciliation. Had I failed to sympathize with this endeavor, I should have been false to the record of my life. My first political utterance, as far back as July 4, 1845, was to commend the cause of peace, which from that early day, amidst the contentions of public duty, and the terrible responsibilities of war, has never been absent from my mind. While insisting on the abolition of slavery, while urging enfranchisement, while vindicating the equal rights of all, and while pressing reconstruction, I have constantly declared that all these were for no purpose of vengeance or punishment, but only for the security of the citizen, and the establishment of Government on just foundations, and that when this was done nobody should outdo me in those generosities that become the conqueror more than his conquest.

PERSONAL RECORD.

Here the testimony is complete. If I open it now it is less to show the obligations which constrain me personally than to make these witnesses plead again the cause, which from the beginning, I have had at heart. I follow the order of time, letting each speak in a few words.

There are some among us who may remember that early speech, before the Republican State Convention at Worcester, Oct. 1, 1861, which excited at the time so much discussion, when after urging for emancipation, I united this cause with peace:

"Two objects are before us, union and peace, each for the sake of the other, and both for the sake of the country; but without emancipation how can we expect either?"

Thus at the beginning was I mindful of peace.

Then, again, in the same strain at the Cooper Institute, New York, Nov. 27, 1861, after showing slavery to be the origin and mainspring of the rebellion, I pleaded for emancipation, and at the same time first sounded the key-note of reconciliation.

"Perversely and pitifully do you postpone that sure period of reconciliation, not only between the sections now openly [illegible] the North and the men of the South, but more necessary still between slave and master, without which the true tranquility we all seek cannot be permanently assured. Believe me only through such reconciliation, under the sanction of freedom, can you remove all occasion of conflict hereafter."

Thus early was reconciliation associated with my most earnest efforts; nor did I at any moment hesitate in this work.

The same spirit was manifest in opposition to perpetuating the memory of victories over fellow citizens. The question arose on a despatch of General McClellan where, after announcing the capture of Williamsburg he inquired whether he was "authorized to follow the examples of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments." This being communicated to the Senate, I felt it my duty to move May 8, 1862, the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the efforts now making for the restoration of the Union and the establishment of peace throughout the country, it is inexpedient that the names of victories obtained over fellow-citizens should be placed on the regimental colors of the United States.

Here again was anxiety for peace. Mr. Wilson, my colleague, did not agree with me, and he made haste to introduce a counter-resolution; but no further action was had upon it. The usage of civilized nations is against placing on regimental colors the names of victories gained over fellow-countrymen. In France, the most military country of the world, the principle was carefully discarded by King Louis Philippe, when, in preparing the museum at Versailles, he excluded every picture or image of civil war. Everything to arouse and gratify the patriotic pride of Frenchmen—of all Frenchmen—is there, but nothing to exhibit Frenchmen warring with each other.

Then came the bills for confiscation which I supported chiefly with a view to emancipation. While enforcing this object, May 19, 1862, I said:

"People talk flippantly of the gallows as the doom of the rebels. This is a mistake. For weal or woe, the gallows is out of the question, it is not a possibility as a punishment in this rebellion."

Then declaring our supreme object to be peace, I said:

"In this work there is no place for any sentiment of hate or any suggestion of vengeance. There can be no exaction and no punishment beyond the necessity of the case; nothing harsh, nothing excessive. Lenity and pardon become the conqueror more even than victory. 'Do in time of peace the most good, and in time of war the least evil possible;' such is the Law of Nations. These are the words of an eminent French magistrate at the installation of a Prize Court. In this spirit it is our duty to assuage the calamities of war, and especially to spare the inoffensive population."

Shortly afterwards, June 30, while the same subject was under consideration, I returned to it again:

"But I confess frankly that I look with more hope and confidence to liberation than to confiscation. To give freedom is nobler than to take property, and, on this occasion, it cannot fail to be more efficacious, for in this way the rear-guard of the Rebellion will be changed into the advance-guard of the Union. There is in confiscation, unless when directed against the criminal authors of the Rebellion, a harshness inconsistent with that mercy which it is always a sacred duty to cultivate, and which should be manifest in proportion to our triumphs, 'mightiest in the mightiest.' But liberation is not harsh, and it is certain, if properly conducted, to carry with it the smiles of a benignant Providence."

At last the country was gladdened by the Proclamation of Emancipation, which, here in Faneuil Hall, Oct. 6, 1862, I vindicated as a measure of peace; and then I said:

"In the old wars between King and Parliament, which rent England, the generous Falkland cried from his soul, Peace, peace, and history gratefully records his words. Never did he utter this cry with more earnestness than I do now. But how shall the blessing be secured?"

By emancipation, was my answer.

Then came the bill creating the Freedmen's Bureau. In opening the debate on this interesting subject, June 15, 1864, I said:

"It will be for the Senate to determine, under the circumstances what it will do. My earnest hope is that it will do something. The opportunity must not be lost of helping so many persons now helpless, and of aiding the cause of reconciliation, without which peace cannot be assured."

Here again reconciliation is announced as an ever present object.

In the same spirit I deemed it my duty to oppose the efforts made in the winter of 1865, to authorize retaliation, differing from valued friends. The proposition for retaliation was met by the following declaration moved by me, Jan. 31:

"The United States calls upon all to bear witness that in the necessary warfare with barbarism they renounce all vengeance and every evil example, and plant themselves firmly on the sacred landmarks of a Christian civilization under the protection of God, who is present with every prisoner, and enables heroic souls to suffer for their country."

Then came the effort, favored by President Lincoln, to restore Louisiana with a Constitution which failed to recognize the equal rights of colored fellow-citizens. Here, again, I encountered the proposition by a resolution, where it is declared:

"That such an oligarchal Government is not competent at this moment to discharge the duties and execute the powers of a State; and that its recognition as a Republican Government will tend to enfeeble the Union, to postpone the day of reconciliation, and to endanger the National tranquility."

Mark, if you please, the day of reconciliation!

Then came the question of perpetuating the memory of our victories. Feb. 27, the Senate having under consideration an appropriation for a picture in the National Capitol, I moved as an amendment:

"That in the National Capitol, dedicated to the National Union, there shall be no picture of a victory in battle with our own fellow citizens."

Mr. Wilson again made haste to announce that he disagreed with his colleague altogether, saying, according to the Congressional Globe, "I do not believe in that doctrine."

In the eulogy on President Lincoln, pronounced before the municipal authorities of Boston, June 1, 1865, the great object of reconciliation was presented as dependent on the establishment of our ideas. After insisting upon emancipation and the equal suffrage, these words occur:

"Such a vengeance will be a kiss of reconciliation; for it will remove every obstacle to peace and harmony. The people, where slavery once ruled, will bless the blow that destroyed it. The people, where the kindred tyranny of caste once ruled, will rejoice that this, too, fell under the same blow. They will yet confess that it was dealt in no harshness, in no unkindness, in no desire to humiliate, but simply and solemnly, in the name of the Republic, and of human nature, for their good as well as ours; and for their good more than ours."

"By ideas, more than by armies, have we conquered. The sword of the archangel was less mighty than the mission he bore from the Lord. But if the ideas giving us the victory are now neglected; if the promises of the Declaration, which the Rebellion openly assailed, are left unfulfilled, then has our blood and treasure been lavished in vain."

Then I proceeded to ask:

"How shall these ideas be saved? How shall the war, waged by Abraham Lincoln, be brought to an end, so as to secure peace, tranquility, and reconciliation."

In the speech at Worcester, before the Republican State Convention, Sept. 14, 1865, I insisted upon guarantees for the national freedman and the national creditor, and until these were accomplished, proposed to exclude the rebels from political power.

"I do not ask punishment. I would not be harsh. There is nothing humane I would reject. Nothing in haste. Nothing in vengeance. Nothing in passion. I am for gentleness. I am for a velvet glove, but I wish the hand for a while of iron. I confess that I have little sympathy with these hypocrites of magnanimity whose appeal for the rebel master is only a barbarous indifference to the slave; and yet they cannot desire more than I do the day of reconciliation."

Thus constantly did this idea return.

And yet again, in a letter to the Evening Post, of New York, dated Sept. 25, 1865, after insisting upon "supplementary safeguards" for the protection of the freedmen, I used these words:

"Without this further provision I see small prospect of that peace and reconciliation which is the object so near our hearts."

Again it appeared in a telegraphic despatch to President Johnson, dated Nov. 12, 1865, and afterwards published. Asking the President to suspend his "policy toward the rebel States," I said:

"I should not present this prayer if I were not fully convinced that thus far it has failed to obtain any reasonable guarantee for that security which is essential to peace and reconciliation." *

The Declaration of Independence asserts the equality of all men, and that rightful government can only be founded on the consent of the governed. I see small chance of peace unless these great principles are practically established; without this the house will continue divided against itself."

Here reconciliation is associated with reconstruction on the basis of the equality of all men.

Shortly afterwards, in the Atlantic Monthly for December, 1865, p. 755, I pleaded again:

"The lesson of clemency is of perpetual obligation. Harshness is bad, cruelty is detestable. Even justice may relent at the prompting of mercy. Do not fail, then, to cultivate the grace of clemency." *

"There must be no vengeance upon enemies, but there must be no sacrifice of friends. And here is the distinction which cannot be forgotten, Nothing for vengeance, everything for justice. Follow this rule, and the Republic will be great and glorious."

Then, again, in the Senate speech, Feb. 6 and 7, 1866, while dwelling at length upon equal suffrage without distinction of color, I thus spoke for the Southern people:

"The people there are my fellow-citizens, and gladly would I hail them, if they would permit us, no longer a section, no longer the South, but an integral part of the Republic under a Constitution which knows no North and no South, and cannot tolerate any sectional pretensions. Gladly do I offer my best efforts in all sincerity for their welfare. But I see clearly that there is nothing in the compass of mortal power so important to them in every respect, morally, politically, and economically—that there is nothing with such certain promise to them of beneficent results—that there is nothing so sure to make their land smile with industry and fertility as the decree of equal rights which I now invoke. * * This is our retaliation. This is our only revenge."

In an address at the Music Hall, in Boston, Oct. 2, 1866, entitled, "The One Man Power vs. Congress," I declared that the reconstruction I sought was one

"Where the Rebel region, no longer harrassed by controversy, and degraded by injustice, will enjoy the richest fruits of security and reconciliation," and then added, "To labor for this cause may well tempt the young and rejoice the old."

Then in the same address, I said:

"Our first duty is to provide safeguards for the future. This can be only by provisions, sure, fundamental, and irrepealable, which shall fix forever the results of the war, the obligations of Government, and the equal rights of all. Such is the suggestion of common prudence and of self-defence, as well as of common honesty. To this end we must make haste slowly. States which precipitated themselves out of Congress must not be permitted to precipitate themselves back. They must not be permitted to enter these halls which they treasonably deserted until we have every reasonable assurance of future good conduct. We must not admit them and then repent our folly."

"But while holding this ground, I desire to disclaim every sentiment of vengeance or punishment, and also every thought of delay or procrastination. Here I do not yield to the President or to any other person. Nobody can be more anxious than I am to see this chasm closed forever."

"There is a long way and a short way. There is a long time and a short time. * * * whose policy is for the longest way, or for the longest time, I am not of the number. I am for the shortest way, and also for the shortest time."

Then in considering Reconstruction in the Senate, March 16, 1867, I said:

"But I ask nothing in vengeance or unkindness. All that I propose is for their good, with which is intertwined the good of all. I would not impose any new penalty or bear hard upon an erring people. Oh, no! I simply ask a new safeguard for the future, that these States, through which so much trouble has come, may be a strength and a blessing to our common country, with prosperity and happiness everywhere within their borders. I would not impose any new burden, but I seek a new triumph for civilization. For a military occupation, bristling with bayonets, I would substitute the smile of peace."

I then said:

"But this cannot be done without education. As the soldier disappears, his place must be supplied by the schoolmaster. The muster roll must be exchanged for the school register, and our headquarters must be in a school-house."

And I concluded by a motion to require in the reconstructed States "a system of public schools open to all without distinction of race or color," which was lost by a tie vote, being 18 to 18.

The subject recurred again in the Senate July 13, 1867, when after declaring my regret at the delay of the pending measure, especially in not securing a system of Public Education, and not excluding rebel influence, I remarked:

"In saying this, I desire to remark that I regard all exclusions as belonging to what I call the transition period. When reconstruction is accomplished, then the time will come for us to open the gates."

In these few words will be found the ruling principle which I have recognized in reconstruction.

The address, "Are We a Nation," made at the Cooper Institute, Nov. 19, 1867, testifies again to reconciliation. After showing how the national supremacy in the guardianship of equal rights is consistent with local self-government, and vindicating the two in their respective spheres, it says:

"There will be a sphere alike for the States and nation. Local self-government, which is the pride of our institutions, will be reconciled with the national supremacy in the maintenance of human rights, and the two together will be the elemental principles of the Republic. The States will exercise a minute jurisdiction required for the convenience of all; the nation will exercise that other prominent jurisdiction required for the protection of all. The reconciliation—God bless the word! thus begun, will embrace the people, who, forgetting past differences, will feel more than ever that they are one."

Then again, in addressing the Republican State Convention at Worcester, Sept. 22, 1869, I said:

"Do not think me harsh, do not think me austere. I am not. I will not be outdone by anybody in clemency; nor at the proper time will I be behind any one in opening all doors of office and trust. * * Who can object if men recently arrayed against their country are told to stand aside yet a little longer until all are secure in their rights? Here is no fixed conclusion—nothing of which there can be any just complaint—nothing which is not practical, wise, humane—nothing which is not born of justice rather than victory. In the establishment of equal rights conquest loses its character, and is no longer conquest; for then, both parties nobly are subdued, and neither party losers."

PERSONAL DUTY.

Here I suspend this testimony. Such is the simple and harmonious record, showing how from the beginning I was devoted to peace, how constantly I longed for reconciliation—how, with every measure of equal rights this longing found utterance—how it came an essential part of my life,—how I discarded all idea of vengeance or punishment—how reconstruction was, to my mind, a transition period—how earnestly I looked forward to the day, when, after the recognition of equal rights the Republic should gain to be one in reality as in name. If there are any who ever maintained a policy of hate, I was never so minded; and now in protesting against any such policy, I only act in obedience to the irresistible promptings of my soul.

In embracing the opportunity unexpectedly presented at this election, I keep myself still in harmony with the past. Unable to vote a second time for President Grant, and confident that the choice of Horace Greeley will tend to assure that triumph of peace which has occupied so much of my desires, it only remains to vote for him. I would not expect too much, but knowing something of the spirit in which the Democratic party has adopted him as its candidate, and knowing something, also, of his eminent character, I cannot doubt that with his election there will be a new order of things, where the harsh instrumentalities of power will yield to a sentiment of good will, and surviving irritations will be lost in concord. The war is ended. There must be an end, also, to belligerent passions, and the freedman, assured in rights, must enter upon a new career of happiness and prosperity. Such, at least, is the object I now seek. Even those differing from me in faith at this critical moment will not deny that such a result would mark an epoch in American history. And now, in the hope of its accomplishment, I forget personal consequences, and think only of the inestimable good.

PREJUDICE AND INVENTION.

The partisans of re-election, resorting to prejudice and invention, insist, first, that the Democratic party, which has adopted as its candidate an original Republican on a Republican platform, will prove untrue; and, secondly, that the candidate himself will prove untrue, as if the Democratic party were not bound now to the very principles declared at Philadelphia, without the vicious alloy of Grantism, and as if the life and character of the candidate were not a sufficient answer to any such slander.

ADHESION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Evidently there are individuals calling themselves Democrats who feel little sympathy with the movement, and there are others who insist upon the old hates, whether towards the North or towards the freedman. Unhappily, this is only according to human nature. It must be so. Therefore, though pained in feeling, my trust is not disturbed by sporadic cases cited in newspapers, or by local incidents. This is clear. In spite of politicians, and against their earnest efforts, the people represented in the Democratic Convention adopted a Republican nomination and platform. Baltimore answered to Cincinnati. A popular uprising, stirred by irresistible instinct, triumphed over all resistance. The people were wiser than their leaders, illustrating again the saying of the French statesman, so experienced in human affairs, that above the wisdom of any individual, however great, is the wisdom of all. But this testifies to that Providence which shapes our ends.

"So Providence for us, high, infinite,
Makes our necessities its watchful task."

Plainly, in recent events, there has been a presiding influence against which all machinations have been powerless. Had the Convention at Philadelphia nominated a good Republican, truly representing Republican institutions without drawback, there is no reason to believe Horace Greeley would have been a candidate. The pretensions of President Grant disturbed original bonds, and gave practical opportunity to the present movement. The longing for peace, which is existing as antagonisms of party, was without effective expression, at least found free course.

Accordingly, the original Republican, who had announced himself ready to "clasp hands," in peace, was accepted on a Republican platform, declaring support of the three Constitutional Amendments, and placing in the foreground the great truth that all men are equal before the law. Such is the historic fact. That the party will be disloyal to this act, that it will turn its back on its covenants, and seek, through a Republican President, to reverse these safeguards, or in any way impair their efficacy, is not only without probability, but to imagine it is absolutely absurd.

Beyond the unequivocal adhesion of the party in its corporate capacity, is that of eminent members, who volunteer as individuals in the same declarations, so that personal pledge unites with party obligation. I quote two instances at hand:

Mr. Hendricks, so well known for his service in the National Senate, said recently in the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, on his nomination for Governor:

"We have this day substantially turned our backs upon the past. We now stand in the present, and look forward to the great future. The past is gone."

Nobody in the country can speak for his party with more authority; nor could there be better words to denote the change that has occurred.

Mr. Kerr, also of Indiana, an able Democratic Representative in Congress, and now Congressional candidate at-large, bears the same testimony. In a recent speech this distinguished Democrat says:

"The best impulse, the most patriotic sentiment, the most intelligent judgment of the wisest and best men of the country, now demand that the accomplished results of our great civil war, as they are crystallized in the amendments to the Constitution, shall stand as parts of the fundamental law of the country, to be obeyed and maintained in good faith, without evasion, denial, or diminution, in favor of all classes of the people. The Democratic party is the most authoritative and solemn manner, accepts this judgment."

"Nothing could be more complete. All the amendments are to be obeyed and maintained in good faith, without evasion, denial, or diminution in favor of all classes of people;" and this is the covenant of the Democratic party, countersigned by their representative. Not content with this unequivocal adhesion, the speaker proceeds:

"Any intelligent citizen, in public or private life who charges that the Democratic party, if invested with power, would re-establish slavery, or pay for slaves, or assume or pay confederate debts, and take suffrage from colored men, or do other acts in defiance of the Constitution, must be a hypocrite and a demagogue, and he can have no higher aim than to slander and deceive."

It is easy to pardon the indignation with which this Democrat repels the calumnies employed to sow distrust.

In strictest harmony with these authorities is the public press, entitled to speak for the Democratic party. Out of innumerable testimonies I content myself with two.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, a leading Democratic journal, of August 1, alluding to myself, says:

"His confidence in the honor of the Democratic party is not misplaced. It will stand by the position which it assumed at Baltimore, and maintain it under any and all circumstances. Upon that he may depend."

Then again the same Democratic organ says:

"It pleases some of the Grant papers to speak of Mr. Greeley as a Democratic candidate, because he was nominated by a Democratic Convention. They ignore the fact that he had been previously nominated by a Republican Convention—that he has always been a Republican, and never cast a Democratic ballot in his life. None of them have answered our query whether they would have considered General Grant the Democratic candidate if he had been nominated at Baltimore; and if not, why do they make the difference between him and Greeley?"

The Washington Patriot, the Democratic journal at the National Capital, of Aug. 7, thus explicitly pronounces:

"The Democratic party have loyally and honorably conditioned to uphold the Cincinnati platform and all its obligations. They mean to fulfil that bond in good faith and to the last letter, since not a word was altered at Baltimore, not a letter changed, not a comma erased. We took it in the exact sense, and in all the spirit of the several declarations, with entire knowledge of the duty which they enjoined, and an honest purpose to perform it at any cost. So far from regarding that acceptance as a sacrifice, it was welcomed everywhere with joy."

If these speakers and these newspapers united in conspiracy to deceive, or they are dupes! Spurning the idea of dishonest conspiracy, I cannot doubt that they believe what they say, and that what they say is true. Again, I insist that the sallies of local disaffection, or of personal brutality, however painful or discreditable, cannot interfere to change the open adhesion of the party, followed by declarations so authentic in form. On this open adhesion, and these declarations, I act, and to the complete fulfilment of all these obligations assumed, I feel that I may confidently hold the party.

MOTIVES TO KEEP THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TRUE.

But why should the Democratic party be untrue to the covenants it has assumed? This imputation, so insulting to a great political organization, and to the distinguished members who have openly united in its adhesion, cannot be accepted without some ground of reason, or at least of presumption. But all reason and every presumption are the other way. Men act according to their supposed interests; this is a law of human nature; but every interest of former rebels is for peace. Under the influence of uncontrolled passion and for the sake of slavery, they went into rebellion; but now that passion has abated, and slavery has ceased, they see that nothing is gained by prolonging the animosities it engendered. Peace has become their absorbing interest. So obvious is the advantage from it to suppose them indifferent when it is within reach; it is absurd to imagine them professing peace as a cover for war—war in which they know they must fail. This explains the promptitude with which they seized the opportunity now presented. At once they declared their desire and offered the hand of fellowship, at the same time announcing their acceptance of those great measures by which the Equal Rights of all are assured.

The motives naturally governing former rebels, in accepting Horace Greely and a Republican platform, are plain. There is first, the general prostration of their region, which they would see improved; but this can be only by the establishment of peace undisturbed, so that all men, white and black, may live in security. This is an essential condition. Violence breeds a kindred crop; nor can distrust exist without detriment to all. Let order appear, and the most sterile fields will fall in productive power. Men will not mingle their sweat with the soil, becoming co-laborers with the sun,—they will not sow and plough,—unless assured in the enjoyment of what the generous earth is ready to yield. Above all those truest allies so essential to prosperous industry, capital, and immigration, will turn away from the land that is not blessed by peace. Security is a constant invitation and encouragement. There must be security in all things,—security in life, security in property, and security in rights, including liberty and equality, the great promises of the Declaration of Independence. Let any of these be in any peril; let any shadow rest upon their enjoyment, and the whole community must suffer. Therefore, by the impulse of self-interest now clearly manifest are the people of the South moved to the present effort for peace.

This same motive assumes another form in the desire to escape from existing misrule, which has left such traces in the disordered finances of the Southern States. So colossal has been the scale of plunder, that even authentic report seems like fable. According to one statement, the sum total of debts and liabilities of the rebel States, in 1861, was $76,248,141, but in 1871 it was $291,626,026, showing an increase since the war of $215,310,135, which, making allowance for any possible exaggeration, is still a disheartening mass. How small is all that was done by old Tammany compared with this enormous robbery! Looking at individual States, the terrible proportions stand forth, making each a witness. There is South Carolina, with its original debt of $4,407,983, now $22,480,516; Louisiana, with its original debt of $11,600,000, now $40,021,734; Georgia, with its original debt of $2,670,750, risen to $42,500,000; and Florida, so feeble in population, with its original debt of $370,717, swollen to $15,767,637. Second only to the wide-spread devastations of war, are the robberies to which these States have been subjected,—I am sorry to say, under an Administration calling itself Republican, at Washington, and with local governments deriving their animated impulse from the President as its dominant head. Surely these people would have been less than men, if, sinking under the intolerable burden, they did not turn for help to a new party, promising reform and honesty. They have seen Custom Houses used to maintain the plunderers in power, they have seen all available political forces pressed to procure the renewed rule of the President under whom they have suffered so much, and they have seen this very President teach by example that every office-holder should begin by looking out for himself. It would be a wonder if they did not join the present movement and maintain its declared purposes to the end.

It is easy to see that, under these promptings, where personal and local interests were so strong, Horace Greeley was commended as a candidate, and then sincerely accepted. They knew him as the steadfast enemy of slavery so long as it existed, dealing against it hard and constant blows; they knew him as the faithful ally of the freedman, insisting promptly upon his equal right to suffrage, which he vindicated with persuasive power; and they knew him also as the devoted friend of the colored race, never failing in effort for their welfare; but they knew also that he was a lover of peace and honesty, whose soul had been transfigured in works, and that as sincerely as he had striven for the colored race, he now strove to mitigate those other burdens which had reduced them to a new slavery, being a debt which was like chain and manacle upon their industry; and they were assured that, with him, the great office for which he is a candidate would be a trust, and not a personal perquisite, so that his example would be a constant testimony to industry, integrity, and fidelity in the discharge of public duties. Thus fixing a standard for all. These things being evident, how could they hesitate?

The partisans of re-election dwell much on the position and character of Mr. Greeley, insisting that he cannot be trusted in the Presidency; that he cannot be helped into power by Democrats, and partly from an alleged want of stability. It is difficult to hear these bare-faced allegations, in utter disregard of the prodigious testimony afforded by his long career, without wonder at the extent to which prejudice and invention can be carried. Had he been presented as Philadelphia with the saving sanction of a regular nomination, the same partisans, who now seek to exhibit him as a fool or an imbecile, would dwell with pride on his transcendent qualities, making him by the side of their competitor, an angel of light. Knowing them both, his superiority I may affirm. To say that under him slavery can in any way be revived, or that the rebel debt, or the pension of rebel soldiers, or compensation for slaves can find favor, or that the equal rights of the freedman, to which he is solemnly pledged, can in any way be impaired; all this is simply atrocious. Nothing of the kind can be done without violation of the Constitution as amended; not to speak of the defeat, from that rule of life which he has ever followed. There is no Democrat, sympathizing with his nomination, who would not spurn the idea as treachery. I dismiss the whole partisan extravagance to the contempt it deserves.

The imputation that his election will be the return to power of the old Democratic party, is not like the saying that he will cease to be himself, and that his surpassing individuality, mankind, and his conspicuous will be lost. They who make the imputation forget that this old party has not ceased to exist, is changed in character, and, standing on a Republican platform, and supporting a Republican candidate, it may look the Republican party in the face, claiming for itself the future, if not the past. Plainly it is not that Democratic party against which Republicans have contended. If Democrats have influence with Horace Greeley, it will be because they have sincerely placed themselves by his side on a platform which distinctly announces all that Republicans have ever claimed.

Against all pretended distrust I oppose the open record of his life. By this let him be judged. And here it will be observed that while sometimes differing from others in methods, he has never, at any moment, ceased to be a champion, being always the same. Here is a private letter, which has only recently appeared, being a gleam of sunlight from his soul, which the dark days of the war could not quench:

"OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, New York, June 26, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR: In God's good time this is to be a land of real freedom, where equal rights and equal laws shall banish rebellion, treason, and riot, and all manner of kindred diabolisms. I hardly hope to live to see that day, but hope that those who may remember me when I am gone, will believe that I earnestly tried to hasten its coming. Yours, HORACE GREELEY."

To suppose that, under any circumstances, or pressure, or temptation, he can fail in loyalty to the cause he has served so constantly, is an offence to reason and decency. In his two letters of acceptance this loyalty is nobly conspicuous. Replying to the nomination at Cincinnati, he drew the wise line between "local self-government" and "centralization," asserting the former as our true policy, "Subject to our solemn Constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens," thus placing these under National safe guard, and making them absolutely the same in all parts of the country. Replying to the nomination at Baltimore, made after the enunciation of this master principle, he announces his hope and trust that the first century of American independence will not close before the grand elemental truths, on which its rightfulness was originally based, "will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric." And thus is his great record crowned.

Living so entirely in the public eye, all know his life, which speaks for him now. Who so well as himself could stand the trial? The Tribune, in its career of more than thirty years, speaks for him also. To those opponents, who, in the work of disparagement, assert that he wants executive ability, I point to this journal begun by Horace Greeley in 1841, without partner or business associate, with a cash capital of only $1,000, and with but 600 subscribers. And yet, under his individual effort, by his amazing industry, and through his rare intelligence, with his determined nature animating all the enterprise prospered, until he found himself at the head of one of the first newspapers of the world, completely organized, intellectually and mechanically, with writers for every subject, with correspondents everywhere at home and abroad, and with a constantly increasing influence never surpassed in newspaper history. A President, with the ability that did all this, would impart new energy to the public service, impressing it with his own faithful character, and assuring, on a larger scale, a corresponding success, so that the whole country would be gainer. Again, to those opponents who assert that Horace Greeley wants fixity, or that he can be easily swayed against life-long convictions, I point to this same journal, which from the beginning and throughout the whole course of its existence, has been an unwavering representative of the liberal cause, foremost always in warfare with slavery, prompt in support of reform, inflexible in honesty, and a beacon flame to all struggling for human advancement.

Not to put faith in Horace Greeley, is to act not only without evidence, but against evidence so manifest and constant in unbroken continuity as to seem like a law of nature. As well distrust the sun in its appointed course.

ANSWER TO TWO OBJECTIONS.

Such is the easy answer to objectors, who cry out that Democrats uniting with Republicans, on a Republican platform, cannot be trusted; and that the candidate himself cannot be trusted. The wantonness of partisanship is too apparent in this pretension. I have considered it carefully as a lover of truth, and you have my conclusion. Therefore, do I say, be not deterred from voting for Horace Greeley, because Democrats will also vote for him, but rather rejoice. Their votes will be a new bond of peace, and a new assurance for the great principles declared by our fathers at our birth as a nation.

THE OLIVE BRANCH AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

And has not the time arrived when in sincerity we should accept the olive branch? Is it not time for the pen to take the place of the sword? Is it not time for the Executive mansion to be changed from a barrack cess-pool to a life-giving fountain? Is it not time for a President who will show by example the importance of reform, and teach the duty of subordinating personal objects to the public service? Is it not time for the Head of the National Government to represent the idea of peace and reconciliation, rather than of battle and strife? Is it not time that these new era, when ancient enemies, forgetting the past, shall "clasp hands" in true unity with the principles of the Declaration of Independence as the supreme law? Deploring the fate of Poland and of Ireland, I seize the earliest moment to escape from similar possibility here. Mindful that the memories of the past can only yield to a happy present, something would I do to promote this end. Anxious for the equal rights of all, and knowing well that no text of law or constitution is adequate without a supporting sentiment behind, I cannot miss the opportunity afforded by the present election of obtaining this strength for our great guarantees.

Reconstruction is now complete. Every State is represented in the Senate, and every district is represented in the House of Representatives. Every Senator and every Representative is in his place. There are no vacant seats in either chamber, and among the members are fellow-citizens of the African race. And amnesty, nearly universal, has been adopted. In this condition of things I find no reason for change. The present incumbent knows little of our frame of Government. By military education and military genius he represents the idea of force; nor is he any exception to the rule of his profession, which appreciates only slightly a Government that is not arbitrary. The time for the soldier has passed, especially when his renewed power would once more remind fellow-citizens of their defeat. Victory over fellow-citizens should be known only in the rights it assures; nor should it be flaunted in the face of the vanquished. It should not be inscribed on regimental colors, or portrayed in pictures at the National Capital. But the present incumbent is a regimental color with the forbidden inscription; he is a picture at the National Capital recalling victories over fellow-citizens. It is doubtful if such a presence can promote true reconciliation. Friendship does not grow where former differences are thrust in sight. There are wounds of the mind as of the body; these, too, must be healed. Instead of irritation and pressure, let there be gentleness and generosity. Men in this world get only what they give,—prejudice for prejudice,—animosity for animosity,—hate for hate. Likewise confidence is returned for confidence; good-will is returned for good-will; friendship is returned for friendship. On this rule, which is the same for the nation as for this individual, I would now act. So will the Republic be elevated to new heights of moral grandeur, and our people will manifest that virtue "greatest of all" which is found in charity. Above the conquest of others will be the conquest of ourselves. Nor will any fellow-citizen suffer in rights; but all will find new safeguard in the comprehensive fellowship.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Money after loaning at 6 declined to 3 per cent. Some of the banks are shipping currency, one having sent $150,000 to St. Louis to-day, and another having received orders for $250,000, of which $200,000 was for Chicago. Sterling heavier and lower at 109¼. Gold quiet at 113⅝@113⅜. Loans 1-32@1 per cent for use. Clearings $48,000,000. Treasury disbursed $158,000. Governments quiet and steady. State bonds dull. Stocks opened steady, and so continued until near the afternoon, when it was announced that the Pacific mail steamer America had been burned in the harbor of Yokohama, when Pacific Mail declined 2½ per cent. The balance of the list sympathized, declining ¼ per cent. Delaware & Lackawanna declined 1½ per cent on a report that the company would pass the next dividend. Rock Island, C., C. & I. C. and Union Pacific were the best sustained. The market closed steady:

Sterling Exchange, 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	116½	Coups, '67	115⅝
Coups, '62	114½	Coups, '68	115⅞
Coups, '64	114½	10-40s, ex int	108⅝
Coups, '65	114½	Currency 6s	111¼
Coups, '65 (new)	115½	New 5s	111

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Old Virginias	47
New Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	34
Old Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	96½	St. Paul preferred	76½
W. U. Tel	73	Wabash	74
Quicksilver	43	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	96½
Wells & Fargo	85	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. Ex	71	Terre Haute pref'd	55
U. S. Express	81½	C. & A.	113
Pacific Mail	73	C. & A. preferred	113
N. Y. Central	98¼	O. & M.	44
Erie	48½	C. C. & C.	90
Erie preferred	75	C. B. & Q.	128
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem preferred	110	Indiana Central	34
Michigan Central	112½	Illinois Central	133½
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stock	38½
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	88¼
N. W. preferred	88	Cent. Pacific bonds	101
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	100⅝
N. J. Central	105	P., H. & Erie	63
St. Paul	55½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring wheat, 11s@12s 4d; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 50s. Lard 41s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Receipts last three days, 27,500 qrs, 15,000 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—2:30 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs excited. Flour, 30s. Winter wheat, 12s 4d@13s; spring, 12s 4d@12s 8d; white, 13s 9d. Corn, 28s 9d@29s.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Consols, for money, 92¼; account, 92¼. Bonds of '65, 93¼; bonds of '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 50¼.

Tallow, 46s.

Weather fair.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 3.—Bonds of '62, 96.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Rentes, 55f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅛d; Orleans, 10¾@10⅞d. Sales 12,000 bales for speculation, and export 3,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, are firmer, and an advance is asked, which buyers refuse to pay.

Breadstuffs excited and firmer; California white wheat, 12s 9d; red spring, 12s 4d@12s 8d; winter, 12s 9d@13s. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Receipts of wheat for past three days, 27,000 qrs; American, 15,000 qrs. Receipts of corn for past three days 38,000 qrs; American, 21,000. Cheese, 56s 6d. Cumberland middles, 36s; short ribs, 38s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A continuance of activity prevails in all the different departments of trade, and business for the day is reported very satisfactory. Brown sheetings and shirtings continue in fair demand, and all grades are considerably more active at current asking rates. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are increasing in activity, and the general business is more satisfactory. Cotton drills continue in moderate request at the quotations. Cotton flannels are increasing in demand, and fair transactions are reported. Wool flannels are in good demand, and are readily placed. Favorite makes of prints are strong and the market tends to an advance. Ticks, stripes, and checks are in fair request at current rates. Cloths and coatings more active for the day, and fancy cassimeres of desirable patterns and fabrics are sought for at current rates. Doeskins are well sold up in favorite makes, but unknown brands are as yet inactive. The New York Daily Bulletin says: "In the New York foreign dry goods market business is very active, both stores and auction rooms being crowded with buyers. Prices generally firm."

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,142, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 4,934, or 272 cars, against 96 last week. As anticipated, the receipts have been greatly in excess of the short supply of last week. The market opened active for good cattle, at last week's closing prices, but with an evident downward tendency. [illegible] ... at $4.12½.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,100, making the supply for the week, thus far, 4,600, against the same number last week. Market not fairly opened, but prices rule at last week's rates for good sheep.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,700, making the total for the week, thus far, 10,000, against 10,000 last week. Market opened dull and firm at 5@10c off from last week's closing rates. Sales, 574 Michigan hogs, 168 to 190 lbs, at $5.00.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—COTTON—In moderate demand and steady; middling upland, 22¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.50; common to good extra, $7.00@7.40; good to choice, $7.40@8.25; white wheat Western extra, $8.25@9.00; St. Louis, $7.35@10.50. Rye flour, steady. Corn meal quiet. Wheat higher, the advance in freights checks export demand; receipts, 44,000 bu; new and old No. 2 spring mixed, $1.64; Northwestern spring afloat, $1.63@1.64; winter red Western, $1.66@1.61. Rye firm; Western, 75c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in active export demand and higher; receipts, 218,000 bu; steamer Western mixed 63@64c; sail do., 64@65c; yellow, 65c; white, 67c. Oats, a shade better and fairly active; receipts, 86,000 bu; Western, 34@40c; Ohio, 40@43c; new, 39@44c.

HOPS—Firm.

EGGS—Moderately active at 23@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8¼@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 51@52c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; mess, $14.25@14.50; prime mess, $13.00@13.25. Beef quiet; mess, $6.00@7.00; extra, $8.00@10.00. Hams heavy at $22.00@23.00. Tierce nominal. Cut meats steady; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 7c; middles steady; long clear, 8¾c; long and short clear for December and January, 8½c; long clear for November, 8¼c; short clear for December and January, 8¾c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8¾@9½c; old, 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull at 12@14½c.

WHISKEY—More active at 90@93½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in good demand, 3@4c higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.71; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.63; No. 2 do, $1.40; amber Michigan closed $1.43; No. 2 red winter, $1.47. Corn a shade better and firm; high mixed, 47c; low mixed, 46@46½c; yellow, 47c; damaged, 39c. Oats a shade better; 30c; No. 2, 31c; old, 36c.

FREIGHTS—Better; to Buffalo, 7@7½c by sail; to Oswego and Kingston, 11@11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher at $7.50@7.75. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red, $1.55; white, $1.55@1.65. Corn steady at 45c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.75. Lard firm; summer, 7¾@8¼c; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9¼@9½c. Bacon; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear sides, 10½c.

HOGS—Dull and shade lower at $4.50@5.10.

WHISKEY—Active at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good order and demand for medium and better grades. Wheat quiet and weak; sample lots medium and strictly prime red, $1.63@1.70. Corn better at 36c. Oats steady at 24c. Barley dull; No. 2, 60c. Rye better; No. 2, 57@59c.

WHISKY—Unchanged at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $13.75. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; shoulders, 8½c; clear ribs, 11c; clear sides, 11¼c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at 4½c.

CATTLE—Quiet; 5@6½c for prime to choice.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat higher and very firm; No. 2 red winter, at $1.44. Corn dull, unchanged. Oats, old, better, 37c; new steady at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Refined better; held 20½@21c for car lots; 20c bid for trade lots.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat excited, higher; extra, $1.86; No. 1 opened $1.78, closed $1.73. Corn steady at 48½c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 35c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; quotations barely maintained; superfine, $4.50; extra, $6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.00@9.25. Wheat firm and in moderate demand; red, $1.65@1.70; amber, $1.75. Rye steady; new, 70c; old, 75@80c. Corn firmer and higher; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats steady; old white, 45@47c; new, 41c; new mixed, 40c.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat opened steady, and closed nominally higher; old No. 2 Milwaukee spring sold early at $1.55; now held at $1.60. Corn dull at 58@60c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat active and higher for spring; sales 45,300 bu at $1.37@1.40 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.40 do to arrive; $1.34 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.42 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.53 for red winter; No. 2 spring held at $1.42 at the close. Corn in fair demand, and higher; sales 70,000 bu; No. 2 Western at 52@54c; by sample at 53c. Oats neglected.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.38; No. 2, $1.29. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 38½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25c. Rye—No. 1, 55c. Barley—No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 10c; Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 99,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Active and higher; low middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn-meal dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and lower, 31@33c.

BRAN—In good demand at full prices, 15@17c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon opened firm, closed dull; shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept 3.—COTTON—Dull, unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork, $14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 11¾c. Hams, 17c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—PROVISIONS—Fair order demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—PASSED UP—Props Java, Merchant; barks Advance, William Sturges, Butcher Boy, Peshtigo, Unadilla, Northwest, Montmorency, Burnside; schrs Stafford, Dakota, John Gross, Filmore, Monticello, H. P. Baldwin, Yankee, C. Mixer, Pensaukee, L. Williams, Hubbard, A. Ford, C. Hinkley, Lake Forest, Oneida, John Mason, Case, Annie Vought.

PASSED DOWN—Prop St. Clair; schrs F. L. Danforth, Louisa McDonald, Victor, Miami, Republic, Thomas Mott.

WIND—Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept 3.—PASSED UP—Props Roanoke, Ontonagon; bark Oswalter; schrs Corsican, Middlesex, George Holt, Tailor, Cooper, Eagle Wing.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Annie Craig; bark Monarch; schrs Sea Bird, Antelope, Golden Rule, Mary Taylor.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Sept. 3.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boats Ontario, from Peru, with corn for Chicago, and Essex, light, for LaSalle. Departed—Canal-boat Essex, with lumber, dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Ontario, with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Nothing. Eight feet 7 inches of water on mitre sill of Lock 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Stomach as an Avenger.

For every breach of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heart-burn, nausea, debility, and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate, and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthy solvent, and resumes its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and, in fact, on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS!

Preparatory to removing to our New Store,

Cor. State & Madison-sts.

Sept. 15, we shall, till then, offer Special Bargains in each Department of our Stock, to close broken lines. Our Fall Stock is very complete, and we invite inspection.

Now, 123, 124 & 126 Michigan-av.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books & Stationery.

HADLEY BROTHERS, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, 136 State-st., Chicago.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.

All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically applied at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 209 Wabash-av.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Closing-Out Sale OF CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to save the breakage and expense attending the removal of our goods to our new store, No. 1?? STATE-ST., we offer our present stock of TABLE WARES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

R. C. LAWRENCE & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HORACE REED & CO.

Regular Wednesday's Sale of Dry Goods & Notions, THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

Splendid line English & Scotch Diagonals, Large lot Notions, Alpaca & Merino Suits, this Fall's styles, Line of Paisley and Broche Shawls, Lace Collars, Ties, &c., &c.

Making the most attractive sale of the season. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

Large Sale OF DWELLING HOUSES.

On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, without reserve, all the buildings in Block bounded by Halsted, Union, Carroll, and Wayman-sts., as the land is to be used for railroad purposes. Possession will be given immediately, and the buildings must be taken away at once. The sale embraces—

One 3-story House, Twelve good Cottages, Eight 2-story Houses, One large Foundry and Shop, Three Stores, with Dwellings above,

And a number of Stables and other Dwellings. Sale to take place on the premises. Terms of sale, CASH. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

WE SHALL OFFER, AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m., 600 CASES OF ALL GRADES OF MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS' BOOTS, And 125 CASES Women's, Misses', & Children's Assorted Goods, For Fall and Winter Wear. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE ON Thursday, Sept. 5, at 9 1-2 a. m. Of the finest assortment of PLATED WARE from the well known Philadelphia Plated Ware Co. ever offered in Chicago, and at the same time a large line of FANCY CHINA WARE AND TOYS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Regular Weekly Sale of Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Etc., Etc., AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES, And large and splendid stock of Clothing, Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Beavers, Chinchillas, Cassimeres, Satinets, etc., On THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SALE OF NEW FURNITURE. Carpets, Oil Cloths, 50 packages Crockery, 25 top and open Buggies, Phaetons, Wagons, etc., Wednesday, September 4, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF DRY GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Notions, etc., TO THE TRADE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF HORSES & BUGGIES. On FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 6, at 9½ o'clock, consignment of 25 Horses, 5 Buggies, and 19 Sets of Single and Double Harness. The above can be seen on morning of sale at Central Stables, 270 and 272 West Madison-st., where they will be sold. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE AT North Evanston, BY T. S. FITCH & CO., OF 50 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.

These lots are of large size, 50x150 feet, fronting on wide avenues, with good sidewalks, and are covered with large, beautiful shade trees. The improvements are of a substantial character, and are being rapidly made, insuring to purchasers A Good Neighborhood and a Profitable Increase in the Value of Property.

The railway accommodations are excellent, accommodating all who must be at their work by 7 o'clock in the morning, as well as those who prefer coming later. The Northwestern University, the Female College, and the Public Schools afford EDUCATIONAL PRIVILEGES Equal to any in the West.

The general reputation of Evanston society is that there is no better in any of Chicago's suburbs; and this, in connection with its churches, its healthful location, beautiful grounds and the absence of all saloons, makes it most desirable as a home for all who are interested in the welfare of their families.

A free train will leave the Northwestern Railway depot at 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, September 5, for North Evanston, and returning to the city will leave North Evanston at 3 o'clock p. m. A free lunch will be served on the ground.

The terms of sale are: One fifth down, and balance in four equal annual payments, with six per cent interest; or one-tenth down and balance in eight monthly payments with six per cent. A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and the balance of the first payment within thirty days from sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers. Any further information may be had of T. S. FITCH & CO., No. 157 ... AND OF THE OWNER, JOHN CULVER, No. 142 La Salle-st.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S CELEBRATED KID AND CASTOR GLOVES From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark ... fancy colors to match the prevailing shades in Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., NEW YORK, Sole Agents for the United States.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The Chicago banks pursue the even tenor of their way in a manner that makes it exceedingly difficult to hunt out any items of pecuniary news. There is so little change in the current of business that the same description would answer day after day for a week together. The current of affairs is perhaps best described in Gay's line,—"Not yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull." There is really a great deal of business doing, but it is transacted so quietly that it creates scarce a ripple on the surface.

In anticipation of a call from the Controller of the Currency for a bank statement, the banks are lending money more closely than they would perhaps otherwise do. The offerings of business paper are fair, and exhibit an increase; the best is accepted at the usual rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The offerings of paper by commission merchants show the largest increase. They are probably double of the average a few weeks ago. Grain paper is offered more sparingly to-day, and chiefly by one bank.

Moneyed men report that loans are in active request for building purposes, and would be lent to a much larger extent than now but for the difficulty that is met in very many cases in regard to abstracts of title.

Orders from the country for currency are again on the increase, though the movement in that direction is far from being so heavy as during last month. But a very active movement of grain is anticipated this autumn, and our bankers are preparing for it. The already large shipments of grain from this city have placed enormous balances to our credit on the seaboard, in excess of the needs of our merchants to pay for goods bought. Hence the weakness in Eastern exchange, and the recent large shipments of currency from New York to Chicago. One of our banks ordered $200,000 to-day.

New York exchange was quoted at 75c to-day, at 75c a $1.00 per $1,000 between banks. Counter rates were par to 25c per $1,000 discount on sales, and $1.25 a $1.50 per $1,000 discount on purchases.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean ... follows, this afternoon:

	Buying
United States 6s of '81	114[illegible]
5-20s of '62	114[illegible]
5-20s of '64	114[illegible]
5-20s of '65	114[illegible]
5-20s of '65 January and July	113[illegible]
5-20s of '67 January and July	113[illegible]
5-20s of '68 January and July	113[illegible]
10-40s	108[illegible]
United States 5s (new issue)	111
United States Currency 6s	111[illegible]
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]
Illinois County and Township 10s	[illegible]
Eastern Exchange	1-10dis.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	[illegible]
Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Coupons	113[illegible]
Money on Governments and Gold	[illegible]
Land Warrants	[illegible]
160s not war 1812	177
120s not war 1812	134
Agricultural College Land Scrip	[illegible]

Treasurer Spinner signed, on W... $3,000,000 worth of the $10,000, and $2,000 ... of the $5,000 Clearing House certificates ... at the Bureau of Engraving and ...

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Sept. 3.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received 1872.	Received 1871.	Shipped 1872.
Flour, brls	2,761	6,170	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	62,480	116,685	141,163
Corn, bu	262,690	198,600	239,371
Oats, bu	71,240	132,468	31,634
Rye, bu	5,514	18,943	1,270
Barley, bu	22,530	44,260	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	184,300	200,240	60,275
Flax seed, lbs	390,510	387,100	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	76,000	16,615
Cured meats, lbs	37,810	17,680	85,670
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	73,230	8,140	26,620
Tallow, lbs	16,570	35,870	58,145
Butter, lbs	51,315	73,180	57,120
Live hogs, No.	6,107	3,952	5,316
Cattle, No.	4,044	3,564	3,640
Sheep, No.	927	560	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	104,985	114,210	69,700
Highwines, brls	400	375	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	58,390	62,300	68,483
Potatoes, bu	845	1,293	[illegible]
Lumber, m	4,669	9,631	1,768
Shingles, m	100	4,160	1,742
Lath, m	133	1,053	317
Salt, brls	4,384	[illegible]	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 12,376 bu wheat; 3,5.. bu corn; 8,497 bu oats; 1,255 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 53 cars wheat; 443 cars and 20,900 bu corn; 59 cars and 900 bu oats; 11 cars rye; ... barley. Total (649 cars), 294,000 bu.

The cornering business on 'Change is perhaps done with,—for a time at least,—the action of the Board of Trade yesterday will at least render it impossible to run another special corner in produce without the use of a great deal more capital than has ever been employed in one of those operations in Chicago. In the action yesterday, joined to the important point conceded recently by the warehousemen, by which the receipts and shipments of grain can be checked against each other, while the recent measurement of grain in the bins will enable us to start right on the count, we have a most important set of guarantees to men who wish to trade honestly, that will probably place our market on a much higher level than it has hitherto occupied, though there may be less trading. Among all the important reforms made in Chicago during the one year succeeding the fire, there is none more important than this, which will supplement the spirit of the Warehouse law—hitherto little better than a dead letter.

A special car has been engaged to convey to Cincinnati the delegates to the Convention of Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, which has been called to frame rules that shall govern the produce business of the whole Northwest. The car will leave here on the evening of the 17th inst.

THE FALL TRADE.

The business of the autumn season, usually known as "The Fall Trade," opened this year much later than is usual in the ... For this there are several reasons:

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Closing-Out Sale OF CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to save the breakage and expense attending the removal of our goods to our new store, No. 105 STATE-ST., we offer our present stock of TABLE WARES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

R. C. LAWRENCE & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By HORACE REED & CO.

Regular Wednesday's Sale of

Dry Goods & Notions,

THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

Splendid line English & Scotch Diagonals, Large lot Notions, Alpaca & Merino Suits, this Fall's styles, Line of Paisley and Broche Shawls, Lace Collars, Tidies, &c., &c.

Making the most attractive sale of the season.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

Large Sale OF DWELLING HOUSES.

On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 4, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, without reserve, all the buildings on Block bounded by Halsted, Union, Carroll, and Wapman-sts., as the land is to be used for railroad purposes. Possession will be given immediately, and the buildings must be taken away at once.

The sale embraces—

One 3-story House, Twelve good Cottages, Eight 2-story Houses, One large Foundry and Shop, Three Stores, with Dwellings above,

And a number of Stables and other Dwellings. Sale to take place on the premises. Terms of sale, CASH.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

WE SHALL OFFER AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m., 600 CASES OF ALL GRADES OF MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS' BOOTS, And 125 CASES Women's, Misses', & Children's Assorted Goods, For Fall and Winter Wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE.

ON Thursday, Sept. 5, at 9 1-2 a. m. Of the finest assortment of PLATED WARE from the well known Philadelphia Plated Ware Co. ever offered in Chicago, and at the same time a large line of FANCY CHINA WARE AND TOYS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Regular Weekly Sale of

Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, at 9 o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And large and splendid stock of Clothing, Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Beavers, Chinchillas, Cassimeres, Satinets, etc.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, 30 packages Crockery, 20 new top and open Buggies, Phaetons, Wagons, etc., on Wednesday, September 4, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 18 and 67 Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Notions, etc., TO THE TRADE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 18 and 67 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF HORSES & BUGGIES.

On FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 6, at 9½ o'clock, a consignment of

25 Horses, 5 Buggies, and 10 Sets of Single and Double Harness.

The above can be seen on morning of sale at Centre-av. Stables, 270 and 272 West Madison-st., where they will be sold.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE AT North Evanston,

BY T. S. FITCH & CO., OF 50 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.

These lots are of large size, 50x150 feet, fronting on wide avenues, with good sidewalks, and are covered with large, beautiful shade trees.

The improvements are of a substantial character, and are being rapidly made, insuring to purchasers A Good Neighborhood and a Profitable Increase in the Value of Property.

The railway accommodations are excellent, accommodating all who must reach their work by 7 o'clock in the morning, as well as those who prefer coming later.

The Northwestern University, the Female College, and the Public Schools afford

EDUCATIONAL PRIVILEGES Equal to any in the West.

The general reputation of Evanston society, that there is no better in any of Chicago's suburbs, and this, in connection with its churches, stores, healthful location, beautiful grounds and the entire absence of a saloon, makes it most desirable as a home for all who are interested in the welfare of their families.

A free train will leave the Northwestern Railway depot at 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday, September 5, for North Evanston, and returning to the city will leave North Evanston at 3 o'clock p. m.

A free lunch will be served on the ground.

The terms of sale are: One-fifth down, and balance in four equal annual payments, with six per cent interest; or one-tenth down and balance in [illegible] eight monthly payments with six per cent interest.

A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and the balance of the first payment within thirty days from sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Any further information may be had of T. S. FITCH & CO., No. 137 Dearborn-st., AND OF THE OWNER, JOHN CULVER, No. 149 La Salle-st., Gate B[illegible]

GLOVES

CHOSSON'S CELEBRATED KID AND CASTOR GLOVES

From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., NEW YORK, Sole Agents for the United States.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The Chicago banks pursue the even tenor of their way in a manner that makes it exceedingly difficult to hunt out specific items of pecuniary news. There is so little change in the current of business that the same description would answer day after day for a week together. The current of business is perhaps best described in Gay's line: "Deep yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull." There is really a great deal of business doing, but it is transacted so quietly that it creates scarce a ripple on the surface.

In anticipation of a call from the Comptroller of the Currency for a bank statement, the banks are lending rather more closely than they would perhaps otherwise do. The offerings of business paper are fair, and exhibit an increase; most of it is accepted at the usual rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The offerings of paper by our wholesale merchants show the largest increase. They are probably double of the average of two weeks ago. Grain paper is offered rather more sparingly to-day, and chiefly at one bank.

Moneyed men report that loans are in more active request for building purposes, and would be lent to a much larger extent than now but for the difficulty that yet exists in very many cases in regard to showing clear abstracts of title.

Orders from the country for currency are again on the increase, though the movement in that direction is far from being as active as during last month. But a very active movement of grain is anticipated this autumn, and our bankers are preparing to meet it. The already large shipments of grain from this city have placed enormous balances to our credit on the seaboard—far in excess of the needs of our merchants at present to pay for goods bought there. Hence the weakness in Eastern exchange, and the recent large shipments of currency from New York to Chicago. One of our banks ordered $200,000 to-day.

New York exchange was quoted very dull to-day, at 75c @1 00 per $1 000 between banks. Counter rates were par to 25c per $1,000 discount on sales, and $1.25@1.50 per $1,000 discount on purchases.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	114	114½
5-20s of '65	114	114½
5-20s of '65 January and July	113	113½
5-20s of '67 January and July	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '68 January and July	113¼	113¾
10-40s	108½ ex int.	108¾
United States 5s (new issue)	111	111½
United States Currency 6s	113¼ ex int.	113½
Northern Pacific Gold 7 30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	99 & int.	100 & int.
Illinois County and T'nship 10s		97@99
Eastern Exchange	1-10 dis.	1.10 prem.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½	110¼
Gold Exchange	113½	113¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	113½	
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per cent.
Land Warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
160s not war 1812	134	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@180

Treasurer Spinner signed, on Wednesday, $3,000,000 worth of the $10,000, and $2,000,000 worth of the $5,000 Clearing House certificates just executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, Sept. 3.

[illegible] lots in Spear's Addition, in e ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Sept 22, 1871; consideration, $13,500.

S ½ Lot 8, in Block 38, Elston's Addition, dated April 25; consideration, $800.

Arnold st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $925.

Lot 86, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 20, in Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in s ½ s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $760.

McReynold's st, e of Wood st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 36, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,600.

Harling st, bet Webster av and Sophia st, w f, 21 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $800.

Lots 8 of Lots 10 and 15, in Block 3, etc., United States Bank Addition, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $1,860.

North av, n e cor of Shober st, s f, 48x130 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $1,600.

Western av, n e cor of Taylor st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Emerald av, s e of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $860.

North State st, bet Schiller and Banks sts, e f, 50x155 ft, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $7,500.

Burnside st, 189 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 12; consideration, $1,225.

Wesson st, between Elm and Hobbie sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $825.

Lot 12, in Block 4, Sec. 7, 39, 14; dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,500.

Clinton st, bet Madison and Monroe sts, e f, Lots 5 and 6 in Lot 8, Block 48, School Section Addition, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $500.

North Wells st, n e cor of Erie st, w f, [illegible], dated Aug. 24; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 17, in Block 10, of [illegible] Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $1,260.

Lot 6, in Cossett's First Addition, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 18 and 19 of Lots 12, 13, etc, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 8; consideration, $2,000.

Myrick av, north of Thirtieth st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug 20; consideration, $2,600.

Lots 47 and 48 of Lots 2 to 4, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $7,020.

North LaSalle st, near Grant st, e f, 49½x150 ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $6,167.

Milwaukee av, bet Ernston and Fowler sts, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 25; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 13, in A. P. Downs & Co.'s Subdivision, in w ½, s w ¼, Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Cork st, between Ashland-av and Paulina-st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $800.

Lot 1, in Thomas' Block 37, of w ½ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $4,000.

Randolph st, 40 ft east of LaSalle st, s f, 20x75 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $17,000.

Ashland av, n e cor of Henry st, w f, 24 3-10x125 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,900.

Cornell st, bet Noble and Chase sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $2,950.

Avers av, 120 4-10 ft, s of Chicago av, e f, 48x125 1-3 ft, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 9 in Block 10, of Harding's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $500.

Lot 3 in same, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Hart av, 46 ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $800.

Lot 18 of 1 5 10 acres e of railroad, in n e ¼ Sec 5, 38, 14, dated April 20; consideration, $385.

Lot 12, in Block 5, of n 74 rods e of railroad, in n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $700.

Lot in Block 6, same, dated July 21; consideration, $1,725.

Lot 40, in Block 1, of w ½ nw ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $500.

Lot 26, in Block 14, of Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $800.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,764	6,170	834	5,261
Wheat, bu	62,490	110,680	141,163	94,804
Corn, bu	262,690	198,090	269,271	160,017
Oats, bu	71,240	122,465	81,884	29,381
Rye, bu	6,514	18,949	1,200	
Barley, bu	23,830	44,280	889	20,949
Grass seed, lbs	184,200	200,240	60,275	241,165
Flax seed, lbs	390,810	887,100		
Broom corn, lbs		76,000	10,610	64,906
Cured meats, lbs	37,810	17,680	89,670	74,357
Beef, brls		8	9	60
Pork, brls	275			1,093
Lard, lbs	73,230	8,140	26,830	206,980
Tallow, lbs	10,870	35,870	58,145	
Butter, lbs	51,315	73,180	57,139	48,890
Live hogs, No	5,507	3,952	4,316	2,328
Cattle, No	4,044	3,364	2,643	2,688
Sheep, No	327	360		
Hides, lbs	104,985	114,210	69,700	124,761
Highwines, brls	400	372	285	325
Wool, lbs	68,300	69,390	68,453	34,590
Potatoes, bu	848	1,293		75
Lumber, m	4,069	9,631	1,756	1,891
Shingles, m	100	4,050	1,749	2,200
Lath, m	135	1,063	817	425
Salt, brls	4,284		1,039	1,024

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 12 376 bu wheat; 3,571 bu corn; 8,497 bu oats; 1,255 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: [illegible] cars wheat; 443 cars and 26,900 bu corn; [illegible] cars and 900 bu oats; 11 cars rye; 39 cars barley. Total (649 cars), 294,000 bu.

The cornering business on 'Change is perhaps done with,—for a time at least,—as the action of the Board of Trade yesterday will at least render it impossible to run an artificial corner in produce without the use of a great deal more capital than has ever been employed in one of those operations in Chicago. In the action yesterday, joined to the important point conceded recently by the warehousemen, by which the receipts and shipments of grain can be checked against each other, while the recent measurement of grain in the bins will enable us to start right on the count, we have a most important set of guarantees to the men who wish to trade honestly, that will probably place our market on a much higher level than it has hitherto occupied, though there may be less trading. Among all the important reforms made in Chicago in the one year succeeding the fire, there is none more important than this, which will carry out the spirit of the Warehouse law—hitherto little better than a dead letter.

A special car has been engaged to carry to Cincinnati the delegates to the Convention of Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, which has been called to frame rules that shall govern the produce business of the whole Northwest. The car will leave at 9:40 on the evening of the 17th inst.

THE FALL TRADE.

The business of the autumn season, usually known as "The Fall Trade," opens this year much later than is usual in the West. For this there are several reasons; chief among which we may note the weather—that has been so hot till within the past two or three days as to suggest the idea of a perpetual tophet, where furs and heavy woollens would be alike unwelcome and absurd. Another reason is to be found in the fact that the fire displaced most of our business men, and a large proportion of the burnt out ones have contracted to take possession of new stores, which are barely completed. Of course, they did not want to open out big stocks while in the state of transition, and have deferred filling up till they could occupy their new quarters. Some have already opened out; but many country buyers prefer to wait till they can have a chance of inspecting several stocks, so as to be able to make an intelligent selection.

These are the principal reasons, but they are far from leaving our markets stagnant; they have simply been relatively quiet in the past, and buyers have taken hold in a limited way for the supply of their immediate wants. Yet the books of our large wholesale dealers tell of a trade so large that it is in excess of that of a year ago, and when the full volume of the autumn business rolls in, which it must do shortly, we shall have an exhibit truly flattering to the business ability and enterprise of Chicago.

The elements that will minister to an unprecedented trade are few but potent. The rebuilt Chicago contains better facilities for handling and showing goods than were possessed by our merchants in the ante-igneous period. The recent changes in the Revenue laws enable our merchants to do their own importing to such an extent that New York is already complaining of the change, while the conduct of our business men during and after the fiery ordeal of last October has made them more popular than ever before. Then the ability to buy is greater than usual. Under the recent excitements in grain, the farmers have marketed an extraordinary percentage of their crop, and at full prices; while the yield is large and the quality excellent of the corn crop yet to be gathered. The country will want increased quantities of groceries and dry goods, and boots and shoes, and drugs, with the other etceteras of civilization; because, even with the prudent, enhanced prosperity means greater comfort. With an augmented demand, and a better ability to supply, the trade of this autumn cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to the most ambitious, especially as the wants of the country will be supplemented by those of an active and well-to-do army of new recruits to the ranks of consumers in Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

There was more doing in produce circles to-day, principally in the leading breadstuffs, and prices tended higher in the principal departments of trade. The receipts were light; but the shipping movement was also slow, being restricted by a scarcity of vessels and an advance in Eastern freights, both by lake and rail. The Eastern markets were generally strong. The only new feature noticeable in the grocery market was the development of a somewhat firmer feeling in coffees, a slight advance having recently been established at the East. Sugars, syrups, rice, and in fact nearly all goods in the list met with a liberal demand, and the prevalent feeling was one of pronounced firmness. There was great activity among our dry goods jobbers, the attendance of buyers in person, as well as orders by mail, being large, and a highly satisfactory business was transacted. Stocks are full, in every department, and more than usually attractive, and everything points to an active, prosperous season. The changes in prices were confined to a ½c reduction in certain brands of brown and bleached cottons. Prints, denims, ticks, stripes, and woollen goods generally, were reported firm. The butter market remains firm for the better qualities, the offerings of which continue to fall the daily consumptive demand. Cheese was in liberal request at unchanged prices, though slightly easier, in sympathy with New York. Coal was unchanged, a steady, moderate demand existing at $9.00 for Erie, $9.50 for Lackawanna and Blossburg and at $11.00 for lump Lehigh. There was a reasonable degree of activity in the dried fruits market, and prices were uniformly firm. Blackberries were advanced 1@2c, with which exception no change were made in quotations. Fish were in fair request at former rates. In the hay market only a light movement was witnessed. Old hay is scarce, and it is not yet safe to ship new, so that, although there was a good demand on Eastern and Southern account, comparatively few sales were effected. Hides and leather remain firm and unchanged. The oil market was dull, and in the prices of linseed and turpentine a reduction is noted, the former being quoted at 88@90c, and the latter at 60@61c. The markets for paints, colors, pig iron, tobacco, and wood were without important change. The general features of the market for lumber at the yards remain in about the same condition as noted in our report of yesterday. The stocks are moderately large, and for the better offerings dealers are generally realizing a higher range of prices. A sawed shingles on track continue in better inquiry at $3 12½@3.25 per 1,000 for common to choice descriptions. Hard wood lumber is improving in demand, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. There was about the usual movement in the market for metals, tinners' stock, and iron, and as Eastern advices were again of a favorable character, quotations were generally well sustained. Nails sold to a large extent on both country and interior account, and sales were quick at $6.25 rates, although on large orders, or to cash customers, a rebate of 12 1-2c per keg was granted. Building materials continue in large inquiry, and quotations were steady and unchanged. The cooperage, broom corn, bean, and naval stores markets remain moderately active and steady. Poultry and potatoes ruled a shade more active at Monday's current figures. Eggs were more active at 12 1-2@14c per doz for choice packages. Wool was dull, and quotations favored buyers. Railroad freights were active at the tariff established yesterday.

Highwines were firm, but quiet, at the quotation that has ruled for several days past. Sales were reported of 300 brls, at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, and 1½@2c higher, owing to a scant supply, there being very few vessels in port ready to load, and almost none offering. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, and 94,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 15c for wheat, and 14c for corn to Buffalo, and 22c for wheat to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 30c on corn.

Provisions were lifeless, and are scarcely quotable. Operators in mess pork were hanging on the decision of the Committee on Inspection which was deliberating on a 500 brl lot, and deferred judgment till the close of the session. There were certainly no buyers, and it is difficult to say that there were any sellers. It is claimed that there are still a good many shorts out for this month, and that settlements were made on Saturday last at $2.00 per brl difference. To all of which we say *peutetre*. Lard was quoted firmer, though with no apparent demand, and meats unchanged. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.50@15 00; do seller October, $13.00@13.25; do seller December, $12.00@12.25; do seller the year, $12.00@12.15. Lard, cash, or seller the month 8 3-4@9c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-4@8 1-2c; summer lard, 8 3 8@8 1-2c; dry salted shoulders, 6 1-2c; do short ribs, 9c; sweet pickled hams, 12@12 1-4c; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $30.00@33.00. City tallow, 8@8 1-2c. No sales were reported.

Flour was in better demand, but the trading was restricted by light offerings, the stocks being small. Prices were quoted stronger by most holders. The inquiry was most urgent for new flours for shipment, but old flour was freely taken when offered. Bran was in fair demand, and firm. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras on p. t.; 100 brls do (St. Louis Best), at $10.25; 100 brls do (new) at $8.85; 200 brls do (new) at $7.75; 1,000 brls spring extras on p. t.; 177 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do (Toronto) at $6.75; 40 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 1,967 brls; also, 10 tons bran at $13.00 o. t.

Wheat was active and 1@2c higher than yesterday, though irregular, and rather weak. Liverpool was quoted stronger (12s 8d), and New York was held higher. Then our receipts were light, and there was an active demand for shipment, which cleared the market of all the offerings. The cash wheat was principally bought on Canadian account, as for two or three days past, and promises to be a good investment, though the relative selling price of the new to the old, when it arrives down East, is still considered to be problematical. This last point, and the fact, noted by us yesterday, that operators are restricted somewhat by the fear that margins may be called upon them more extensively than heretofore, made options very weak, relatively, and made a difference of fully 4c per bu at one time in favor of cash as against seller the month. It is understood that very few deliveries have been made so far on seller September, and it is expected that the bulk of the deliveries will not be made until the end of the month. Meanwhile the stock of wheat in New York has been reduced to 94,000 bu, which is scarcely enough to last them till more wheat can arrive, to say nothing of exportation. And our stock of No. 2 is only 606,738 bu. Under such a condition of things, with advancing foreign markets, prices would ordinarily bound upward here at least 10c per bu, under a short scare, if nothing else. The fact that it does not now advance is a pretty strong indication that the market is not sold short to any great extent. Seller the month opened at $1.19 1-2, advanced to $1.21, declined to $1.19 1-2, and closed at $1.19 5 8. Seller October averaged about 1c below September. Seller the year sold at $1.17 1 4@1.18 1-2, closing at $1.17 1-2. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.23. No. 1 spring was quiet, but firm, closing at $1.24 1-2. No. 3 spring closed at $1.16, and rejected do at $1.02. Winter wheat was very quiet, but may be quoted stronger, at about 15c above the corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring wheat at $1.27; 800 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 1,600 bu do at $1.24; 22,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.23 1-2; 55 000 bu do at $1.23; 19,600 bu do at $1.23 1-2; 6 400 bu do at $1.22 1-4; 21 400 bu do at $1.22; 2 600 bu do at $1.21 1-2; 1,600 bu do at $1.21; 400 bu No. 3 do at $1.17; 3 600 bu do at $1.16 1 2; 2,800 bu do at $1.16; 4,800 bu do at $1.15 1 2; 4 400 bu do at $1.15; 4 800 bu do at $1.14 1-2; 6,800 bu do at $1.14; 4,800 bu rejected at $1.02; 16,800 bu do at $1.02; 4 800 bu do at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu choice winter wheat at $1.42 delivered; 400 bu No. 3 red do at $1.17 in store. Total, 20[illegible] 200 bu.

Corn was less active, and 1-4c higher. Liverpool and New York were both quoted stronger, and our receipts were rather light, but the shippers were unable to operate to any great extent, owing to the scarcity of vessels and the sharp competition for freight room for wheat. They purchased to a fair extent early, but left the market about noon, and thenceforward the trading was altogether in options. Still a great deal of cash corn (regular) was sold, being wanted to fill September contracts. The option opened at 38 1 4c, advanced to 38 5 8c, and declined to 38 3-8c at the close. Seller October sold at 40 1-4@40 1-2c, and seller last half of this month at 39 1-4@39 1-2c, both closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 38 3 4c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 corn at 39 1 8c; 98,000 bu do at 39c; 58,000 bu do at 38 3-4c; 15,000 bu do at 38 5 8c; 160,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 150,000 bu do at 38 3-4c; 20,000 bu do at 36 1 4c; 1,200 bu no grade at 35c o [illegible]; 800 bu rejected at 35 1 2c; 400 bu do at 36 1-4c; 17,600 bu do at 36c. Total, 521,000 bu.

Oats were more active at about the same range of prices as yesterday, cash lots being in much better demand, now that the difference between them and the option has vanished. Seller the month sold at 25 1-2@25 5-8c, closing at the inside. Seller October sold at 26@26 1-8c, and seller the year at 25 1-2c. Rejected was dull at anything over 20c. Cash sales were reported of 15 000 bu No. 2 oats at 25 3 4c; 4,000 bu do at 25 5-8c; 44,800 bu do at 25 1 2c; 400 bu do (A. W.) at 26c; 4,400 bu rejected at 21c; 6,000 bu do at 20c; 2,000 bu do at 20 1-2c. Total, 88,200 bu.

Rye was in rather better demand at yesterday's decline, the inquiry being principally for shipment. Seller October was firm at 58c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 57c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 800 bu do at 46c; 400 bu by sample at 60c free on board. Total, 6 800 bu.

Barley was more active, and quite steady at a further decline of 1c per bu, due to larger receipts, which were slightly in excess of the demand, though the offerings were taken freely. Seller October sold at 66c; seller the month was nominal at 64@64 1 2c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 67c; 1,600 bu do at 65 1-2c, both in preferred houses; 2,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu No. 2 at 57c; 400 bu do at 56c; 4,800 bu do at 55 1-2c; 400 bu do at 55c; 5,200 bu rejected at 35c; 3,600 bu do at 34c; 800 bu by sample at 73c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 54c. Total, 28,800 bu.

CINCINNATI PORK.

E. L. and T. S. Johnson, of Cincinnati, brothers of J. Brooks Johnson of this city, have been before the full Chamber of Commerce, of Cincinnati, charged by J. L. Keck & Co. with uncommercial conduct in regard to the purchase of a lot of pork in that city which was shipped to this city, and payment refused. The facts in the case were reported in our columns a few days ago. The following is the concluding part of the finding of the Committee: "They (E. L. and T. S. Johnson) acted deceptively in getting possession of the pork, and hold it in defiance of all the rules of honorable dealing. The position of J. Brooks Johnson is disgraceful, but over him we have no control. How far have his brothers shared with him in the duplicity which placed them (accidentally or unwittingly on the part of the railroad) in possession of the property of others, and in the effrontery which has seized this property and perverted it to his own private use in defiance of all usage, justice, and honor? Our opinion is that the evidence of their complicity is overwhelming."

The following is the official report of grain in store at the close of last week, as determined by actual measurement; with the estimated stocks for corresponding dates:

WHEAT.

	Aug. 31, '72.	Aug. 24, '72.	Sept. 2, '71.
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,730
No. 2 amber	....	....	2,363
No. 2 white	....	....	316
No. 1 red	350	....	1,717
No. 2 red	5 781	2,165	11,765
No. 2 winter	3,317	6,037	4,828
Rej. winter	....	1,476	610
No G. winter	458	843	....
No. 1 spring	20,197	87,157	47,777
No. 2 spring	606,738	879,476	788,090
No. 3 spring	165,271	301,682	67,939
No. 1 H. spring	14,409	2,334	....
No. 2 H. spring	5,400	1,357	....
Rej. spring	72 854	121,750	11,740
No grade spring	290	1,881	558
Total	894,897	1,427,805	934,241

CORN.

White	2,912	4,388	3,386
Yellow	10,831	37,474	35 890
No. 1	160,624	222,152	67,548
No. 2	3,635,802	2,496,255	1,128,992
Rejected	96 475	210,637	17 440
No grade	8,846	7,283	1,073
Total	3,900,561	3,193,399	1,274,869

OATS.

No. 1	8,424	29,243	10,033
No. 2	468,874	345,848	844 131
Rejected	290,694	349 663	71,152
No grade	1,661	3,638	....
Total	709,483	728,392	925,316

RYE.

No. 1	3,836	26,868	43,999
No. 2	39,883	69,710	161 548
Rejected	26,930	27 841	8,283
Total	70,649	123,919	213,626

BARLEY.

No. 1	....	....	....
No. 2	88,649	60,907	161,147
No. 3	46,412	54 639	80 569
Rejected	36 387	26 307	16,040
No grade	720	619	1,169
Uninspected	....	....	....
Total	182,018	142,872	268,848

Total, 5,816,299 bu. This is an apparent increase within the week of 711,465 bu corn, and 29,146 bu barley; and a decrease of 472,606 bu wheat, 18,909 bu oats, and 53,270 bu rye.

We understand that the amounts of grain, as ascertained by measurement, agree tolerably well with the quantities claimed by the elevator proprietors, except in one case. The crib of the Union Elevator is an irregular piece of building, and the Inspector could not very accurately determine the space occupied by the corn; he placed it on the side of safety, at about 103,000 bu corn, while the warehousemen claim something near 150,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York, for the week ending Aug. 27, 1872, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	161	490	31,528	794,730	2,416,081
London	....	....	....	....	....
Glasgow	....	....	....	106,946	138,721
Bristol	87	209	....	76,600	872,080
Hamburg	....	....	721,827	12,000	254,600
Bremen	300	....	155 318	146,333	285,150
Rotterdam	50	....	223,128	223,182	....
Marseilles	....	....	51,686	29,143	....
Havre	....	....	119,025	901,035	....
Gibraltar	....	50	....	....	....
Cadiz	....	....	....	....	....
West Indies	3,866	448	557,148	53,347	26 217
B. N. A. Col.	1,261	314	....	....	3,833
N. Granada	13	....	16,620	242	....
B. Guiana	234	301	36 250	15,339	14 827
Brazil	20	....	41,318	....	....
C. America	20	21	13,091	1,496	537
Other ports	6	10	28,100	....	....
Total	5,706	2,083	1,822 032	2,409,758	3,635,443
Week Aug. 20	1,806	1,235	2,721,212	1,246,005	2,358,356
Week Aug. 13	1,022	754	1,535,461	1,787,305	2,535,942
Week Aug. 6	2,377	1,210	2,894,785	1,986,749	3,283,294
Week July 31	4,233	965	1,909,091	1,621,870	3,656,196
Week July 24	2,919	1,201	2,002,159	2,751,149	2,883,771

And 97,858 lbs butter; 49,194 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to Aug. 27, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	154,891	129,823	70,496
Beef, pkgs	84,671	137,829	63,168
Lard, lbs	143,607,070	75,253,052	22,436,898
Bacon, lbs	186,264,273	50,170,200	26,541,728
Butter, lbs	4,125,830	4,557,640	1,307,175
Cheese, lbs	50,165,436	54,745,837	41,105,170
Tallow, lbs	51,177,804	26,612,078	13,166,170

The following table gives the stock of barrelled pork in New York, of all descriptions, on the first of each month, since 1867:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan	64,986	24,680	21,679	36,362	42,771
Feb	74,754	32,623	27,775	56,672	47,003
March	70,305	46,286	41,950	76,567	58,573
April	78,943	54,775	40,900	109,246	65,758
May	83,595	52,127	34,283	124,896	77,635
June	83,270	56,773	29,909	118,833	82,471
July	75,460	44,121	31,499	104,776	75,179
Aug	69,600	28,029	33,493	94,461	66,922
Sept	54,093	24,911	30,605	83,410	51,000
Oct	40,221	24,178	18,909	72,531	....
Nov	26,397	17,690	15,573	48,940	....
Dec	17,886	5,512	18,883	36,070	....

THE CORNER IN COAL.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says:

The coal trade which has been so unusually dull during the last few months at last begins to brighten up. The return of active business consequent upon the approach of cold weather, improves the demand, and notwithstanding the low prices, the prospects of the fall and winter trade are regarded favorably. The steady decline that the market has suffered during the past season, has naturally brought about a disparity of prices that could not but result unfavorably to the best interests of the trade—and therefore the action of the operators and others interested at the meeting recently held at Pottsville, is looked upon with satisfaction, for it cannot but equalize the prices of the various consumers, and thus greatly tend to keep the market at the present figures, or at least prevent its going lower. It is understood that a basis of agreement was very generally accepted, to give to a committee of five representatives of the Anthracite Board of Trade, the authority to fix the prices of coal on the day following each monthly sale in this city. This agreement is to be upheld by the imposition of a penalty of $1 per ton for all coal sold under the fixed rates, but sellers are allowed to sell as much higher as they see fit. This arrangement, if strictly adhered to, will undoubtedly check the downward tendency of the market, for it can be readily seen, from the result of the last sale, that the bottom is not yet reached. Such a compact, therefore, is opposed to the interest of the consumer; but it is probable that it will be short-lived, for such artificial barriers to any trade seldom succeed in accomplishing the ends for which they are designed. It is thought by many that such a combination being formed at this time, when it is acknowledged that the market is greatly overstocked, is the beginning of an attempt to control the trade, and to force up prices. This, however, is scarcely possible, as long as production is continued, and in view of the misery it would entail upon the operatives, the stoppage of the mines is not to be thought of. This is a slight consideration, however, to the producers, and the vast quantities of coal that have been mined during the summer, when there was no sale for it, does at best look suspicious, and when the regular winter demand comes, certain combinations might be made which would result greatly to the advantage of the companies, and materially affect the interests of the consumers. If such a combination was aimed at, it is possible that the attempt would have been made sooner, and everything would have been arranged for the fall trade. The satisfactory results of the Pottsville meeting may therefore be looked upon as an effort of the trade to recover from the demoralizing effect of low prices, and place itself upon a firmer basis, and it is quite possible that prices will remain low for the winter notwithstanding.

The net anthracite coal tonnage for the past week from all sources was 403,375 tons, and for the year 10,740,988 tons, against 8,309,442 tons to the same date last year, being an increase in the tonnage of anthracite coal of 2,431,546 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 60,[illegible] tons, and for the year 1,[illegible] tons, against 1,[illegible] tons to the corresponding time last year, an increase of [illegible] tons. The total production of all kinds of coal for the week was [illegible] tons, and for the year 12,[illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of [illegible] tons.

LATEST.

The markets were very quiet in the afternoon, but firm all round, except that oats were unchanged. The following sales were made on the call: 20 000 bu wheat seller the month at $1.19 3 4; 5,000 bu do at $1.19 7 8; 10,000 bu do seller the year at $1.17 1 2; 5,000 bu do at $1.17 3-8; 5,000 bu do at $1.17 1-4; 5,000 bu corn at 38 5-8c; 5,000 bu do at 38 3-4c; 10,000 bu do seller last half at 39 3 8c; 5,000 bu do seller October at 40 1-4c; 5,000 bu oats seller the month at 25 1-2c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	....	15.00
Mess pork, seller the month	....	14.85
Mess pork, seller December	12 25	12.50
Mess pork, seller the year	12 00	12.25
Wheat, seller the month	1.19¾	1.19⅞
Wheat, seller October	1.19¼	1.19½
Wheat, seller the year	1.17¼	1.17½
Corn, seller the month	38⅝	38¾
Corn, seller last half	39¼	39⅜
Corn, seller October	40¼	40⅜
Oats, seller the month	25½	25⅝
Oats, seller October	26	26⅛
Oats, seller the year	25½	25⅝

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

BUTTER—In connection with the market for this staple we have few new features and none of importance to note. In the demand for choice qualities, suitable for the table, uninterrupted activity is witnessed, and, as the supply of such still falls considerable below the legitimate consumptive demand, prices remain firm, at previously quoted, or at 21@25c—the outside figure for small lots. So far as low grades are concerned, the market is still lacking in activity, though the movement is on a more liberal scale than formerly, the cooler weather having a tendency to stimulate the demand. Stocks are not large. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 21@25c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Not a single new feature was developed in the bagging market during the week under review. The inquiry for grain bags continues steadily active at firm and uniform prices, while burlaps, gunnies and wool sacks remain quiet and easy. Stocks are in every way ample, and the wants of the local and country trade are promptly met. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Greenhampton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks 63@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—During the week under review business was less active, as compared with the week preceding. Prices, however, were firm and generally well sustained. Stucco, $2.70@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90@1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5 75	$8 00
7x10 to 8x10	6 50	9 00
8x11 to 10x12	7 00	9 50
8x14 to 10x15	7 50	11 00
11x14 to 12x18	8 00	13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 50	14 00
14x22 to 16x24	9 00	17 00
18x22 to 18x30	10 50	19 00
20x28 to 24x30	12 00	20 00
24x34 to 26x40	14 00	22 00
28x38 to 28x44	15 00	24 00
28x46 to 30x48	16 00	27 00
20x50 to 32x52	....	30 00
34x54 to 34x56	....	33 00
34x58 to 34x60	....	34 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	36 00

BEANS—Met with a meagre demand, at prices were almost nominal. We quote: $1.35@2 50 for common to choice premium, and $3.50@2 75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving, and a shade firmer feeling prevades the market. We quote $80.00@90.00 per ton for fair; prime, $90.00@120.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@150.00 per ton.

CHEESE—While there has been more activity in the cheese trade than during any of the half dozen preceding weeks, the tone of the market has been less buoyant. The easier feeling now prevalent is partly due to the weakness recently developed in the Eastern market, though the increased receipts have a tendency to weaken prices. A New York exchange speaks of the market as follows: "The market is neither active nor firm; still, there is considerable inquiry on the part of shippers who have not secured their shipments, and dealers are occasionally able to force them up to pay the advance asked, but, aside from this, 1,000 boxes could not be placed on the market to-day at over 14c, if that. Home trade is light, and extreme prices paid only by shippers, except to meet the most immediate wants of jobbers. Although the market is apparently steady, there is a strong, even prevailing under current of weakness, and prices are likely to drop any day that shippers withdraw from the market." We quote: New York factory, 11@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 10@12½c.

COAL—Business in this department continues only moderately active, and, as the arrivals within the past half-dozen days have been large, a slightly easier feeling has been manifested. The decline sustained at the recent auction sale in New York, has also operated to weaken the views of holders, though, unless there should be a reduction in freights, there will probably not be any material decline in the prices of coal in this market. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11 00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9 50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Few changes have taken place in the market for this class of goods. The [illegible] last week there has been a fair inquiry both from the local and country trade, and the general feeling among dealers now seems to be firm, the indications being that when the fall trade fairly opens higher prices will prevail. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.00@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Plums, Damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.25@2.50
Corn, Elgin	2.75@3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@2.90
Peas, 2 lb	2.40@2.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	2.30@2.40
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10@2.20
Oysters, 2 lb	2.20@2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.40@1.50

COOPERAGE—The inquiry was again small, but dealers ruled firm in their views at the following prices: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

EGGS—Trade was more active at a range of 12@14c per dozen for choice packages.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand for drugs and chemicals continues steadily fair, and for most goods in the list prices remain firm and uniform. The following are the prices current:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.40 @ 1.45
Acid, oxalic, lb	38 @ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	61 @ 70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25 @ 28
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @ ....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.20 @ ....
Borax, ref., lb	38 @ 40
Blue-vitriol, lb	15 @ 16
Corrosive sublimate	1.35 @ 1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48 @ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.50 @ 1.60
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	32 @ 40
Gum camphor, lb	50 @ ....
Gum opium, lb	....	7.75
Gum shellac, lb	48 @ 50
Glue, white, lb	45 @ 50
Iodine, lb	11.50 @ 12.00
Lye, conc, case	6.00 @ ....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50 @ 5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25 @ 1.50
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.00 @ 6.25
Potassa, chlor., lb	68 @ 70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	....
Potassium, iod., lb	3.75 @ ....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	6.00 @ ....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.78 @ ....
Red precip., lb	1.50 @ 1.55
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00 @ 2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @ 1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @ 5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14 @ 15
Sulphur, lb	5 @ 9

FISH—A slight advance in mackerel, early in the week, was the only quotable change in values since our last review. A steady and fairly active demand exists, both on local and interior account, and the prevalent feeling is firm. With the exception of cod, which is still scarce, the market is liberally stocked. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, [illegible]; No. 2, $4.70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 75@7 00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bankcodfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Dealers report an active movement in this class of goods, and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market, both for domestic and foreign varieties. The deficiencies for some time past existing in certain lines of goods have generally been supplied, and, with the exception of blackberries and raspberries, which are scarce, stocks are now in good working order. Aside from a 1c advance in blackberries, there has been no change in quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@12½c; raisins, $2.40@2 50; blackberries, 11@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7¾@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7@8½c; apples, Southern, 6@7½c; do Western, 7@8½c; Michigan, 9@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples lower and very dull. Grapes going off lively at the lower range. Pears and plums in fair request. Peaches are ruling lower all around, as there are so many common varieties coming in that it hurts the sale of the better kinds. Sales: Apples—240 brls fair at $1.50; 30 good cooking at $1.75; 40 do at $2.00; 60 brls choice Maiden Blush at $2.50. Pears—25 boxes Seckel at 65c; 50 baskets good at 75c. Plums—30 baskets Green Gage and Damsons at $1.50; 16 cases, (16 qts) choice at $1.50 per case; 10 bu Damsons at $6.00. Grapes—23 cases (24 qts) at $1.30; 10 at $1.75; 95 cases (25 lbs) at $2.00@2.75; 20 cases (24 lbs) at $1.60; 60 baskets at 50@60c; 1,850 lbs loose at 5c per lb. Peaches—275 baskets small at 30@35c; 40c at 30c; 400 fair at 40c; 175 good at 45c; 600 at 50c; 200 good Crawfords at 60@65c; 150 choice at 75c; 400 boxes small at 25c; 200 good at 35c; 200 good Crawfords at 45c; 60 choice at 60c. Melons—Sales: 2,500 small to large size watermelons at $5 00@15.00 per 100. Vegetables—The market was well supplied, but sales dragged rather slowly. Sales: 4 brls beets at $1.00; 200 doz corn at 5c; 5 doz large squash at $1.00; 12 brls onions at $1.25. Sweet Potatoes—Offerings quite large. Sales: 15 brls yellow Illinois at $3.25; 40 brls do at $3.50; 10 brls do at $3.50; 6 brls red at $2.75@3 00.

GROCERIES—The chief feature of interest in the grocery market since our last review has been the market for refined sugars, and syrups. A large movement was witnessed in both of these staples, and prices have taken an upward turn to the extent of ¼c in the former, and 2@3c in the latter. Early in the week coffees were weak and unsettled. Rice ruling to lower, but to-day a slightly firmer feeling was evinced. Rice, soap, candles, and other articles in the list are in steady, fair request and unchanged prices. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; fancy Rio, 22@23c; choice do, 22@22½c; prime do, 21@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 20@21c; Singapore, 22@23c; Costa Rica, 22@23c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 8½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@13c; granulated, 12¼@12½c; A standard, 11¾@12c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9@10½c; choice molasses sugar, fair to prime, 9½@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; common molasses, 30@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 30@40c; pepper, 22½@27½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 8½@9c; white Lily, 8½@9c; White Rose, 8½@9c; brown Windsor, 8½@9c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 8½@9c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@11½c; laundry, 6½@6c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Notwithstanding the existence of a fairly active shipping demand, only a light business has been transacted in this staple during the past week, the scarcity of old hay, and the danger attending the shipment of new, operating to restrict the outward movement. The moderate character of the receipts have prevented any material weakening of prices, which may be quoted steady. Dealers are paying the following: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16 00; old prairie, pressed, $10 00@11.00. New timothy, beater pressed, $15 00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in good demand throughout the past week, and former quotations were fairly sustained for all descriptions of hides. Arrivals are not sufficient to satisfy the legitimate wants of the trade, and the tendency of prices is rather upward than otherwise. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand last week was large, and owing to continued encouraging Eastern advices was more fully sustained. The stocks are ample. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 3-10	@ 7c
Bar iron	5 2-10	@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 2-10	@ 5 3-10 rates
Light band	5 2-10	@ 5 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 2-10	@ 6 3-10 rates
Oval	5 2-10	@ 5 3-10 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7 rates
Norway nail-rods	11	@ 12 rates
German plow steel	11	@ 13½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11	@ 12 rates

LEATHER—Stocks, though in much better shape than a fortnight ago, are still a little short for the season, and under a steadily, active inquiry, a firm tone pervades the market. Quotations are the same as published a week ago, ranging as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37 @ 40
Country harness	33 @ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40 @ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60 @ 1.10
Kip veals	90 @ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27 @ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	22 @ 26
Country upper, No. 1	22 @ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	19 @ 22
Calf, city	1.10 @ 1.40
Calf, country	1.00 @ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33 @ 36
Rough upper, heavy	33 @ 37
Rough upper, damaged	25 @ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	33 @ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32 @ 33
"B A" sole	30 @ 32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25 @ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70 @ 1.00
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75 @ 80
Harness	42 @ 45
French calf, Jodot	68.00 @ 85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00 @ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80 @ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70 @ 2.20
French calf, 36 to 50 lbs	1.60 @ 2.10
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.60 @ 2.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general features of this market remain about the same as noticed in our last week's review. Trade was active, and for tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper, prices tend upward:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, IXX20, $17.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 49c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 49c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 80c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19 and 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Met with a good demand to-day, and quotations were stronger:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	30 @ 32
Marline, per lb	17 @ 19
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	20 @ 21
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @ 6.00
Pitch, per brl	6 50 @ 7.35
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50 @ 6.00

NAILS—Under more favorable advices from the East, dealers advanced rates 25c per keg, sales now making at $6.25. This is the most important change that has occurred since the date of our last weekly review. The demand is large from all sources: 10d to 60d per keg, $6.25; 8d, $6.50; 6d, $6.75; 4d, $7.00; 3d, $7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00; 2d, $8.25. Cash discount of 12½c per keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—The past week has been a quiet one in this branch of trade, and for most goods in the list an easy feeling has prevailed. The exception was carbon, which is firmer and higher. In linseed and turpentine an easier feeling is noted, the former declining 2c and the latter 1c. Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do, boiled, 92c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 55c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60@61c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business continues dull, without change in prices. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50 @ 11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4
English Ven red	4
English orange mineral	15.00 @ 16.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00 @ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½
In bladders	4

PIG IRON—The market is more quiet than for several weeks past, but no less firm, as the supply continues to fall considerably short of the requirements of the trade. We repeat our quotations of last week as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 63.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	69.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	65.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	69.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	67.00

PAPER STOCK—Remains quiet, without decided change in values, the following being the ruling rates:

Country mixed rags, ⅌ lb	3½ @ 3¾
Cotton rags, ⅌ lb	4 @ 4½
Woollen rags, ⅌ lb	2 @ 2½
Soft woollen rags, ⅌ lb	7 @ 8
Rope and bagging, ⅌ lb	3 @ 4
Cable rope, ⅌ lb	4½ @ 5
Printed paper and books, ⅌ lb	4 @ 5
Common paper, ⅌ lb	@ 1

POULTRY—The aggregate demand for poultry to-day was larger than on the two days preceding, and the advance noted yesterday was fully sustained: Old chickens, $4.50@4.75; spring chickens, $2 50@3.50; turkeys at 12@14c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Trade was fairly active, and prices were comparatively firm as follows: New at $2 00@2.50 per brl, and 60@75c per bu.

SALT—There was no abatement in the demand last week, and a large amount of trading was done at about prices which were correct on the week preceding. The receipts are improving. Following is our price list: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2 00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.12½; do, with bags, $3 87½; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4 75.

SEEDS—We quote the following changes in quotations: Timothy at $3 00@3.05 for fair; $3.10@3.15 for prime; clover, $5.50@6.00.

We note a sale of 400 bags flax seed at $1.60.

TEAS—The market for teas was fairly active throughout the past week, with prices steady and unchanged. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@1 05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1 00; choice to extra, $1.10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 45@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates to the points named remain firm, as follows:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl. in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	.65	$1.10	50	50	50
New York	.60	1 00	50	50	50
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.43	.90	45	36	30
Washington, D. C.	.63	1.05	53	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	.80	40	50	....
Akron, O.	.25	.50	25	30	....
Norfolk, Va.	.54	1.08	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.75	1.50	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

Lumber and shingles, 4th class, minimum weight 20,000 lbs. per car.

Sash, doors and blinds, 5 cents per 100 lbs over 4th class, in car loads of 20,000 lbs.

TOBACCO—This market presents no new features. A good business is doing and all prime goods are held with pronounced firmness. We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 45@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@28c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@56c.

WOOD—Is in demand and is firmly held at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Beech, $8.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00@12.00 ⅌ cord, delivered.

WOOL—There was a meagre movement in this staple last week, owing, in a great measure, to the large receipts of coarse and medium descriptions. To-day trade was fairly active at the annexed range of quotations:

Tub, choice, extra	60@65c
Tub, common	50@60c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@55c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40@45c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@55c
Fleece, X, bad condition	40@45c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	50@55c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	35@40c
Super, pulled	50@55c
Extra, pulled	50@55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,044	6,507	327
Tuesday	2,504	11,670	309
Total	6,608	18,177	636
Same time last week	4,688	11,043	1,019
Week before last	7,268	17,464	858

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,633	5,376	....

The receipts of live stock for the first eight months of 1872, compare with the receipts for the corresponding period last year, as follows:

RECEIVED, 1872.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	41,930	367,036	43 000
February	41,097	266,236	41,000
March	39,170	279 735	35,175
April	58,239	192,180	38,071
May	71,790	203,146	22,261
June	62,160	223,234	15,758
July	62,439	158,549	12,612
August	64,463	217,436	18 777
Total	455,691	1,931,514	209,574

RECEIVED, 1871.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	30,708	300,000	33,111
February	42 230	139 342	42 605
March	44,792	97,663	43 213
April	48,144	71,632	28,279
May	59,317	137,801	23 337
June	52,864	137 469	21,677
July	50,511	163,881	25,325
August	50,452	118 975	24,471
Total	378,318	1,238,835	222 218

CATTLE—During the opening hours of the day very little trading was done in this branch of the market, the forenoon's sales aggregating barely 500 head. Buyers, though present in fair numbers, seemed afraid to take hold even at the reduced prices established yesterday, and further concessions were asked. To these demands holders flatly refused to accede, the lighter receipts and the favorable report from New York inducing a firm feeling. Finding holders inflexible in their purpose to sustain prices, buyers generally warmed up to their work, and from midday until the close of trade the market presented quite an animated appearance. The result of the increased activity was a slight stiffening of prices, though aside from choice grades no appreciable advance was gained. The offerings though by no means as good as could be desired, were better than on this day last week, there being a number of well matured droves for which $6 00@7.20 was realized. The outside figures was paid for 30 head averaging 1,311 lbs. The poorer sorts, however, predominated, and the bulk of the transfers were at prices ranging from $3.75 downward to $3.35. The number of Texas and Cherokee cattle offered was smaller than usual, which was a favorable circumstance, as there were few buyers in quest of such, and the offerings were with difficulty disposed of at yesterday's prices.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lake, held at the stock yards on Monday evening, resolutions were passed prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the driving of Texas or Cherokee cattle through any of the streets or alleys of said town.

The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7 5
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.60@5.85
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.90@3 00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
19	cows	845	$3 37½
22	good steers	1,186	5.70
13	stockers	930	4.00
12	stockers	845	3 62½
25	extra steers	1,303	6 70
20	cows	919	3.85
16	choice steers	1,313	6 25
13	butchers' steers	1,093	4.75
17	medium steers	1,130	5.37½
11	medium steers	1,180	5 75
17	medium steers	1,066	5.25
33	good steers	1,247	5.87½
37	rough steers	1,130	5 00
118	Texas cattle	923	3.75
34	Texas cattle	1,043	4.00
20	extra steers	1,311	7 20
17	choice steers	1,282	6 00
128	Texas steers	971	3 40
40	good steers	1,240	5 80
14	choice steers	1,245	6 00
17	good steers	1,123	5 50
18	choice steers	1,331	6.00
31	choice steers	1,316	6 15
36	choice steers	1,234	6.10
16	cows	1,045	4.00
21	Texas	729	3 25
37	good steers	1,261	5 80
34	good steers	1,254	5 87½
37	fair steers	1,060	5.25
34	choice steers	1,281	6.37½
34	thinnish steers	1,130	5.00
20	stock steers	933	4 25
40	thinnish steers	1,149	5 00
37	cows	924	4.40
18	cows	914	3.87½

HOGS—There was an active demand at the opening of the market this morning, and during the greater part of the forenoon the advance prices established yesterday were thoroughly sustained. About 11 o'clock, however, there was a sensible falling off in the demand, and prices weakened a little, afternoon sales indicating a reduction of 5c per 100 lbs. The range of the market was $4.75@5.30—the inside quotation for a car load of rough mixed hogs, and the outside for 260 extra hogs averaging 231 lbs.,—fed by Moses Openheimer, of Forreston, Ill. Most of the transactions were effected at $4 90@5 10. The market closed quiet and easy at $4.75@4 90 for common; at $4 95 for medium, and at $5 05@5.15 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
260	231	$5.30	46	238	$5.00	35	237	$5.00
382	218	5.10	62	293	5.00	50	254	5.07½
43	292	5.00	248	201	5.00	35	200	4.90
63	276	4.92	44	300	5.05	39	221	5.00
55	464	5.00	56	208	5.12	39	221	5.00
62	266	5.00	48	204	5.00	39	229	5.00
62	264	5.00	52	299	5.00	69	253	5.00
45	193	5.10	47	229	5.10	43	197	4.90
100	220	5.00	57	253	5.10	100	299	4.90
64	191	5.05	43	267	5.10	65	239	4.95
45	242	5.10	71	214	5.00	51	203	4.95
55	250	5.10	57	211	5.05	61	206	4.95
45	227	5.00	64	228	5.00	20	219	4.90
63	255	5.00	47	215	5.00	46	212	3.80
91	201	4.90	43	221	5.00	47	329	5.25
67	194	5.00	89	220	5.00	53	250	5.10
..	..	5.10	29	334	4 85	160	142	3.90
60	204	5.05	30	288	5.00	140	145	3.90
55	243	5.00	37	186	5.00	55	202	5.18
57	266	5.05	48	216	5.00	46	300	5.10
57	243	5.00	50	221	5.00	45	229	5.00
41	328	5.00	45	230	5 00	57	214	5.00
18	207	5.00						

SHEEP—The sheep trade was fairly active, and former rates were well sustained, as the supply was limited to some 580 head. All sold, and the market closed firm, at $3.50@5.50 for interior to choice.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The past week has been a busy one with our dry goods trade, a very general activity prevailing in all departments of the market; yet, in view of the sluggishness of trade all through the month of August, even greater activity than now prevails might reasonably be looked for. But the lateness of the season is now pushing forward buyers, and although the season will undoubtedly be short, there is every indication that it will be one of great activity,—a fact of which dealers are cognizant, and for which they are preparing, by putting their stocks in shape to meet all possible demands. The market is liberally supplied with all classes of goods, and in point of assortment and general attractiveness the inducements are greater than ever before offered in this market. In values the only change deserving mention is a ½c decline in some brands of brown and bleached cottons. Prices are now settled and uniform, and dealers look forward to a prosperous season. The following quotations are furnished:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	13½	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	13½	Cabot W, 4-4	12
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	13½	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	New Hartford A, 4-4	11½
Stark A, 4-4	13	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Arlington B	10
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	16½	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½
Nashua R, 36-in	14	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14	Newmarket A	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	13	Massachusetts B B	12½
Pepperell O, 33-in	12	Massachusetts E	13
Pepperell N, 30-in	11	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	13½	Garner Fancy	11½
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	12½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	9

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14	Amoskeag	14
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	13	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	15½	Rockport	14
Pequot satteens	13	Columbian	13
Laconia	....	Indian Orchard	....

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	10	Slaters Paper	10½
Washington	9	Manville Paper	11

High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	23½	Androscoggin, L	16½
Lyman, do	23	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	13
Wamsutta	21	Dwight Star	17
Pride of the West	22	Western Product	14
Tuscarora, XX	20	Harris	14
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	14½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	13
Hill	17	Green, G	10
Auburn, A	15½		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	27	Methuen, AA	26
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	28
Amoskeag, A	25	York, 30-inch	29½
Amoskeag, B	22	York, 32-inch	30
Amoskeag, C	20	Pacific	23
Amoskeag, D	18	Swift River	16½

DENIMS.

York, blue	24	Warren, AXA	21
Amoskeag	24	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	19
Otis, AXA	23	Workingman's	17
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	16
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 4-4	21½	Whittenton, A	17
Amoskeag, 3-4	21	Whittenton, C	13
Amoskeag, 3-4	18	American, 3-4	13
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-4	12

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	30	Continental	29
Rockford, G G G	34	Bee Hive, colored	37
Rockford, B'per Cy	33		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 30 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 3 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4 069	1,756
Shingles, m	100	1,749
Lath, pieces, m	135	817

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	9 631	1,891
Shingles, m	4,050	2,200
Lath, pieces, m	1,063	425

CARGOES—During the week under review, a large business was transacted in the wholesale market for lumber, and, under a good attendance of both city and interior buyers, prices ruled higher all round, in sympathy with the advance in freights, from both west and east-shore ports. On Monday and to-day, the receipts have been small, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$ @ 4 00
Ludington, ⅌ m	3.75
Pentwater, ⅌ m	3.50
Muskegon, ⅌ m	@ 3 00
White Lake, ⅌ m	3.00 @ 3 25
Grand River, ⅌ m	3.25
Saginaw, ⅌ m	5.75 @ 6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3 50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	3.75
Ahnepee—lumber, ⅌ m	3.00
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04½ @ .05½
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13 @ .14c
Ahnepee—shingles	.30c
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	6.00 @ 6.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19 00 @ 21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	14.50 @ 15.50
Common strips and boards	13.00 @ 14.00
Common mixed lumber	11.50 @ 12.00
Joist and scantling	13 00 @ 13 50
Shingles	2.75 @ 3.00
Lath	2.87½ @ 3 00
Pickets	10.00 @ 11.00

Transactions embrace the following:

Cargo barge Wyoming, from Grand Haven, 150 m ft strips and boards at $16 50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Phœnix, from Grand Haven, 135 m ft strips and boards at $15.50; 100 m lath at $3.00; 3 m pickets at $10 00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Peoria, from Monastique, 150 m ft, mostly white pine, at $15 00; 50 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Kate Hinchman, from Duncan, 200 m ft mixed dimension at $21.00 for 5-inch, 20 ft and over, and $14 00 for balance; 210 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 500 m "A" sawed shingles (to arrive) at $3 10. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

During the past week, a larger inquiry existed for the poorer grades, and for such a much firmer, stronger feeling pervailed the market. Choice qualities met with a good inquiry at last week's ruling figures. To-day the market was active, with sales at the following prices:

First and second clear	$50.00 @ 55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @ 50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40 00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00 @ 42.00
Common siding	20.00 @ 22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	27.00 @ 28.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	20.00 @ 22.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38.00
A stock boards	33.00 @ 35 00
B stock boards	25.00 @ 27 00
Common boards	15.00 @ 16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00 @ 16 00
Fencing	15.00 @ 16 00
Dry fencing	16.00 @ 18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00 @ 28.00
Pickets, square	15.00 @ 18.00
Pickets, flat	13.00 @ 15.00
Clear posts, split	12.00 @ 16 00
Cedar posts, round	15.00 @ 20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No 1	1.75 @ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25 @ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00 @ 35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00 @ 35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00 @ 35.00
Black walnut	50.00 @ 75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25.00 @ 30.00
Cherry	30.00 @ 50.00

ON TRACK.

Trade was more active last week, and, in a few instances, holders were enabled to realize as high as $3 37½ per 1,000 for fancy brands of A grades. No. 1s were quiet. We quote:

A or star shingles	$3.12½ @ 3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @ 2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............Sept. 3.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 175 pkgs butter, 216 bgs flax-seed and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 19 bxs fish, and sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 100 m shingles, 10 m lumber, 85 bars iron.

Schr A. T. Potter, Milwaukee, 550 tons iron ore.

Schr Margaret Dall, Grand Haven, 155 m lumber.

Scow Spy, Grosse Point, 20 yds gravel.

Barge Planet, Peshtigo, 540 m lumber.

Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.

Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 125 m lumber, 75 m lath.

Prop [illegible], Marquette, 250 tons iron ore, 83 pkgs fish and sundries.

Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber.

Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 5 cds wood, 35 cds bark.

Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 140 m lumber.

Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 30 cds wood, 20 cds bark.

Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 30 m lumber, 65 cds wood, 1,000 railroad ties.

Prop Milwaukee, Saginaw, 800 brls salt, and sundries.

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.

Schr Kate Hinchman, Cheboygan, 200 m lumber, 200 m lath.

Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.

Schr Stella, Packard's Pier, 48 cds bark.

Schr Roeder, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr Sheyer, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.

Schr Phenix, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 112 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Ostrich, Lt. Suamico, 240 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.

Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 15 m lath.

Schr M. S. Higgie, Cheboygan, 290 m lumber.

Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 115 cds wood.

Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.

Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 2,000 railroad ties.

Scow Planet, Holland, 75 m lumber.

Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 90 m lumber.

Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.

Scow Carlisle, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.

Barge Comet, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.

Barge Contest, Muskegon, 280 m lumber.

Barge Harmony, Manistee, 270 m lumber.

Barge Venus, Ludington, 180 m lumber.

Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.

Schr Fisher, Potter's Pier, 60 cds wood.

Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.

Schr Fanny and Floy, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.

Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr City of Green Bay, Green Bay, 285 m lumber, 65 m lath.

Schr Kate Richmond, Oconto, 85 m lumber.

CLEARED.............Sept. 3.

Bark M. R. Goff, Buffalo, 18,300 bu wheat.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, Grand Bay, 20 brls salt and sundries.

Schr Laura Belle, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.

Schr G. D. Morris, Buffalo, 16,100 bu wheat.

Schr Cuba, Buffalo, 18,901 bu corn.

Scow Mollie, Grindstone City, 60 bu oats, 9 brls flour, 2 brls beef, 1 keg lard.

Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 10 brls pork, 10 brls beef and sundries.

Bark Ogantiz, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.

Brig Fashion, Minominee, 15 brls pork.

Schr Geo. D. Russell, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 20,[illegible] bu wheat.

Schr Richard Winston, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.

Schr C. A. King, Buffalo, 29,838 bu corn.

Schr J. N. Foster, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.

Schr Northern Belle, Buffalo, 18,300 bu corn.

Bark Mechanic, Collingwood, 15,548 bu corn.

Prop Milwaukee, Port Huron, 14,993 bu corn, 100 brls flour and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—We note the following charters: To Buffalo—Schrs F. W. Gifford and Col. Ellsworth, corn at 14c; schr Ostrich, corn at 14c, or wheat 15c. To Sarnia—Prop S. D. Caldwell, corn on through rate. To Kingston—Schr Pride of America, wheat at 22c. To Collingwood—Schr Peoria, corn at 10½c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—Rates firm. Charters reported as follows: Props Missouri and Java, salt to Chicago at 28c per brl f. o. b.; schr E. P. Dorr, salt to Cleveland at 10c per brl f. o. b.; schr Jesse, salt to Sandusky at 7c per brl f. o. b.; schr Fleetwing, salt to Toledo at 7c per brl f. o. b.; schr Summit, same. Reported by Captain Thos. Collins: Schr Scud, coal to Toledo at 65c per ton free; steam barge D. W. Powers, coal to Duluth at $2.50 per ton, free; schr John Tibbitts, railroad iron to Trenton, O., at $1.00 per gross ton, free; schr Ann Maria, railroad iron to Green Bay at $1.75 per ton, free; bark C. K. Nims, coal, Cleveland to Chicago rolling mills at $1.10 per ton, free. Other sources: Schr Idaho, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at $1.25 per ton, free; schr [illegible], same; schr [illegible], water pipe to Milwaukee, [illegible]; bark William Jones, coal to Chicago at $1.65 per ton, free; schr J. H. Bentley, same; schr City of Sheboygan, coal to Chicago at $1.65 per ton, free.

TOLEDO, Aug. 31.—Grain freights firm, and to lower lake ports steady; to Ogdensburg, 13@13½c on corn and wheat by sail; to Oswego and Kingston, 11@11½c; to Buffalo rates are higher; by sail, 6½@7c on corn and wheat by steam, 7@7½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—Grain freights are firm and 1@1½c higher, and rates quotable at 12@13c for wheat to Buffalo, 19c to Oswego, and 20c to Kingston. Engagements: To Buffalo—Schr Charles Wall, wheat at 12½c; schr Alice B. Norris, same at 13c; props Potomac, Annie L. Craig, and Chicago, same at New York through rate.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Vessels are so scarce that agents hold out little encouragement to shippers that their freight can be moved within any reasonable time. Wheat-carriers are wanted, and 13½@14c would be paid hence to Oswego. Charters declare they would not, were their vessels at liberty, budge short of the outside figure. It is fearful to think of the price freights may go to before navigation closes.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 31.—Down—Schr Oneida, Detroit to Oswego; Schr Mardele, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Schr Atwater, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Maitland, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr J. J. Hill, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; prop City of Montreal, Chatham to Montreal, wheat; prop Bruno, Toledo to Montreal, corn; schr Telegraph, Toledo to Kingston, corn; bark J. C. Woodruff, Bay City to Kingston, timber; bark America, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; bark Bismarck, Toledo to Kingston, corn; bark Alexander, Bay City to Kingston, timber.

UP—Bark Catalia, Kingston to Cleveland, iron ore; brig Hubbard, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schr C. G. Mixer, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schr New Dominion, of Port Burwell; schr Wannete, Oswego to Cleveland, railroad iron; schr Geo. Davis, Oswego to Chicago, salt; bark Cavalier; schr Willis.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Idaho.

WIND—Northwest, light.

Disasters.

The scow J. F. Porter, during the heavy gale on Thursday last, while lying at Clough's Pier on the south shore of Lake Erie, broke her lines and went on the beach. Assistance has been sent to her from Cleveland.

—The schooner Vancouver, laden with pig iron for Wyandotte, arrived in the St. Clair on Friday, with the flag of distress flying, having sprung a leak. On her arrival at Port Huron, a steam-pump was put on board of her, when she proceeded on her voyage.

—A despatch from Oswego, Sept. 2, says: The schooner Alpha, from Toronto, has been wrecked in this harbor; crew saved. The schooner Orton, from Cleveland to Kingston, is sunk off Long Point, Canada; crew saved. The schooner Richardson, from Toronto, is ashore at Presque Isle.

—Another despatch says the brig Ocean, of Hamilton, Ont., commanded by Captain Dean, and freighted with stone from Cleveland to Picton, sprung a leak on Lake Ontario, yesterday (Sunday) morning, and sunk in 15 minutes. The crew of seven made land at a distance of 30 miles, in an open yawl, through a heavy sea. It is probable that other marine disasters have occurred on the lake.

—The schooner Erie, owned and commanded by Captain John D. Andre, while on the voyage from Cleveland, laden with coal for Detroit, took anchorage off Marble Head, and while there was overtaken by the storm, and in a short time went down at her anchors, the crew escaping by the small boat to the shore. Her recovery is doubtful. Whether insured we did not learn.

—The bark Alex. [illegible], laden with timber for Collins Bay, Lake Ontario, was overtaken by the storm on Lake Erie, and while off Long Point sprung a leak and lost her foremast head. She reached Port Colborne without further damage. The schooner Augustus Ford, laden with coal for Detroit, while on Lake Erie on Tuesday night, sprung a leak, requiring the active exertion of the pumps from that time until reaching Detroit [illegible].

—The Detroit *Tribune* of Monday contains the following items:

"The steamer Dominion, on her last trip up to Chatham, run foul of a raft which had been left near the mouth of the river, and was well out in the stream. The raft became slightly demoralized, but the steamer sustained no serious damage.

"The schooner Thomas W. Ferry, which passed up on Sunday morning, reports seeing the Canadian schooner Fanny Campbell at anchor below Point au Pelee, with signals of distress flying. The Campbell's jibboom and head rails were apparently all gone, also all of her topmasts, besides otherwise damaged in loss of sails. Two or three tugs were in that locality, and, doubtless, one of them have picked up the distressed vessel.

"The steamer Fountain City, which arrived down Saturday from Lake Michigan, reports the weather in that quarter the most violent of the season. She passed not far distant from Point Sanble, but saw nothing of the lost vessel Meeker. Hence it may be presumed she has gone down in deep water, and is beyond recovery. The Fountain City put into Mackinaw, and while there the propeller Toledo, which had been out on Lake Huron, returned on account of the storm, having some of her gangways stove in. Her cargo was not damaged."

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Last evening, east northeast.

WAGES—Sailors yesterday were receiving $2 per day in the lumber and coal trades.

NEW VESSEL—A fine new canal schooner named the City of Green Bay, under command of Captain Peterson, arrived here yesterday on her maiden trip. She was freighted with lumber from Green Bay City, her port of hail.

OTHER ITEMS—The Messrs. Nelson and Captain Oleson have sold the schooner Ida to Captain Wm. Johnson, of Chicago, for $15,000.

—Twenty steamers are this season plying to Lake Superior, fifteen of them carrying passengers and freight.

—A Toledo man named Michael Neupert, first fireman on the tug H. A. Ballentine, was drowned from that vessel at Bay City last Monday.

—The vessel launched at Tonawanda, last Saturday, is called the Francis Berriman. She is a three-masted fore-and-after, and will cost, when complete, $45,000.

—The scow Maria has made three round trips between Au Sable, Lake Huron, and Buffalo in 30 days, handling three cargoes in the meantime. The schooner Superior made the last round trip between Detroit and Escanaba in 7½ days, returning with 561 tons of ore.

—The schooner Kilderhouse arrived here on Friday night, with 106,000 feet of lumber, and 4,835 brls salt, discharged cargo, took on 23,000 bu corn, and left here Saturday evening. Quick work.

Punishment of Wife-Beaters.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have just read an article in your valuable paper on the subject of wife-beating, which is, as you justly represent it, only the act of a coward of the worst type.

I beg to suggest a remedy, which, if acted on by the authorities, will, I am confident, add considerably to the connubial peace of Chicago, viz: That the despicable animal (the wife-beater) should be publicly whipped with the delicate little instrument known in the old country as the "cat-o'-nine-tails," the number of lashes to be in proportion to the number of blows he has himself inflicted.

If this does not prove effective, it is at least carrying out the old maxim, "What's good for the goose is good for the gander."

PETRUCIO.

CHICAGO, Sept 1.

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Wednesday Morning, September 4, 1872.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:
Sept. 5, at Du Quoin.
Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:
Clinton, Sept. 4.
Charleston, Sept. 6.
Mendota, Sept. 10.
Cambridge, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor B. Gratz Brown.

Governor B. Gratz Brown will speak as follows:
Springfield, Sept. 5.

V. B. Denslow.

Mr. V. B. Denslow will speak as follows:
Metropolis, Massac County, Sept. 5.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 13.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 25.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 26.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

Sidney Thomas.

Mr. Sidney Thomas will speak as follows:
Geneva, Kane County, Sept. 5.
Manteno, Kankakee County, Sept. 6.
Ottawa, LaSalle County, Sept. 7.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:
O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10.
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 12.
Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:
Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 23, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

A GLANCE AT HISTORY.

Not many years have elapsed since slavery was a recognized National institution throughout the entire United States. Its interests were jealously guarded by society, the laws, and the Church, and the prayers of the latter went up for its increase, just as fervently in the North as in the South. The seaboard States, especially New England, drove a thriving business in importing slaves, and hundreds of families are now living whose vast estates have been inherited from the traffic in human flesh, and the rich cargoes of ivory and slaves which used to load the wharves of Newburyport, Salem, Providence, Boston, and other seacoast towns. In Massachusetts, negroes enough could not be obtained, and so Indians were captured, and bought and sold into slavery, and the pious flocks of Increase and Cotton Mather thought it no sin to pray the Lord that the raids of the mighty men of war upon the Indians might yield a plentiful harvest of slaves. There are millionaires yet living in Rhode Island who owe their great wealth, or at least the foundation of it, to speculation in Congo negroes. Slavery existed in some parts of New Jersey up to the outbreak of the late war, as is shown by the census of 1860. There are many men living to-day in Illinois, who, under the Black Laws, have bought even free negroes and held them in temporary slavery. While slavery existed in the North and flourished, no one questioned its right, either human or divine. It was as much an institution of the North as the churches, the courts, or the schools, and its rights were as closely guarded. But there came a time when slavery ceased to be profitable as an investment, from many causes. Those who first agitated its abolition met with the same mobs and vituperation, and the same popular outbursts of indignation, which greeted Cassius M. Clay in Kentucky, and Gratz Brown in Missouri, when they first raised the banner of Emancipation. At last, however, its unprofitableness caused it to be abandoned. In the South, slavery gradually became profitable, by reason of the climate, soil, and productions, especially of some staples which could not be cultivated by white men at all. The invention of the cotton-gin vastly increased the profits of slavery, and, in the opinion of Abraham Lincoln, this, more than anything else, made it a fixed institution of the South. The causes, therefore, which had abolished it in the North, did not exist in the South. The negro could not be made profitable in commercial business, in manufacturing, or in working the sterile farms of New England; but in the rice and cotton fields, and sugar-plantations of the South, where white labor could not be made available, his labor was richly remunerative. Slavery thus became an established form of society and an apparently indispensable mode of life and means of wealth, and was thoroughly ingrained into the social system. Northern men who went South and lived upon the fruits of slavery enjoyed it, and those who went there and owned slaves or managed them were worse taskmasters than the Southerners themselves. The South, when their institution was endangered, resisted that danger, and sought to avert it by secession, for which they have been fearfully, and, as we think, justly, punished. And now is it not a fair question to ask, What Northern man would have acted differently under the same circumstances? We ask the most bitter opponent of slavery, or the most unreasoning partisan: Suppose that you had been living in the South, that you had been born and bred in the atmosphere of slavery, that you had been brought up to regard it as a rightful institution, that your money had been invested in it, and that you looked to it for the accumulation of wealth, and that it was very profitable, and your preacher told you it was sanctioned by the Bible, what would you have done, or wherein would you have acted differently from the Southern slave-owner? The chances are ten to one that you would have done the same thing that he did. It is certain that, if the North had been in the place of the South, the vast majority would have tried the fortunes of secession rather than yield slavery.

But, whatever the South has done, or the North would have done, the South committed a heinous political crime, and has paid the penalty. Her fields have been laid waste by the ravages of war. Her cities have been destroyed. Her people have been pillaged. Her material resources have been stripped from her, and the servile race has been raised to an equality with those who formerly held them in servitude, and in some respects to a superiority over them. All this the war accomplished, and from the commencement of General Grant's Administration to the present time this punishment has continued. She has been held at the mercy of unprincipled carpet-baggers, who have stolen what little was left. Her miseries have not diminished since the close of the war. The work of impoverishment has gone steadily on. Her resources have been drained to the bottom. Her debt has been piled up mountains high, and bankruptcy or repudiation now stares her in the face. And, notwithstanding all these years of misery and punishment; notwithstanding that she has taken her old place in the Union of States, ready and willing to fulfil her obligations under the Constitution,—now come the office-holders and declare that "the bloody chasm" shall not be filled up; and to this end they appeal to the old animosities and sectional feelings, which should have been buried when the war was closed. Considering that in all probability we should have done the same as the South, had we been placed under the same circumstances and influences, is it not time to stop this persecution? Has not the South been sufficiently punished? Is it not time for Reconciliation and Peace, that the country may no longer be harassed with these old hatreds and jealousies, but may be allowed, North and South together, to enjoy the restoration of harmony and its resultant blessings?

A SOUTHERN STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The best way for the people of the North to ascertain how the people of the South feel and act, and upon what grounds they oppose Grant and support Greeley, is to read the speeches delivered in that country by the people themselves. We receive daily exchanges from every State whose people were in rebellion, and we have failed to discover a sentiment by any public man of character which might not be as appropriately uttered in Chicago or Boston, and which would not meet with as hearty a response in these cities as at any part of the South. As an illustration of this, we cite a speech made by the Hon. Wiley P. Harris, of Tennessee, made in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in which place the supposed antagonism of race exists as strongly as anywhere in the country. In that speech, addressed to a community which the Grant papers represent as filled with hostility to the Union, inflamed with a desire for revenge upon the negro, and bound together by the fearful oaths of the Ku-Klux to keep this country forever disturbed by civil war, he plainly stated the case as understood by the whole resident white population of the South. He declared that the events of the past twelve years had established that the alienated sections of the country required a cordial reunion under a common Government of law; that common safety and happiness were only to be found in maintaining that union and that law. The country was of more importance than party, and it was the duty of the people to consider what the National exigencies demanded, without reference to the effect upon this or that party.

The South at last had been taught, and now fully conceded that slavery was the accident and not the principle of their existence as a people; that, while the Constitution sheltered it, it sheltered something else of higher and permanent value. The loss of slavery, if an evil, was but temporary, and would each year grow less. Its extinction was final, and the South had joyfully discovered that her people could flourish without it. Impartial suffrage is no longer a question of politics; it is as unalterably fixed in the Constitution as any other part of our system. It is as indelible as citizenship. The colored people alone seem not to understand that suffrage is beyond the reach of repeal; they act as if they thought its continuance was staked on the result of each election. There is no precedent in history where once conferred that suffrage was ever taken away. Mr. Harris, speaking for the whole resident white population of the South, declared that of necessity the National Administration must be a Republican Administration, on three fundamental points: "First, that the Constitution establishes an indissoluble Union. Second, that slavery is forever extinct. Third, that impartial suffrage is a fixed and unalterable feature of the American system, whether for weal or woe. No National party can exist without it has these as a basis. No party would venture to ask the suffrages of the people of the United States, and yet deny either of them."

The people of the South, he claimed, in accepting the Cincinnati platform, but attest these palpable truths. That is the end they seek, and they hail with satisfaction the promise that it is to be accomplished. The Cincinnati movement has forever put an end to all political organizations founded upon any other doctrine than that these three points are unalterably fixed, and are no longer to be questioned. With these questions forever banished from party politics, there was hope for the country, and hope for the people of the South. These subjects being withdrawn, there is a promise of honest civil government, and of home government, and confidence and good will between the National Government and the Governments of all the States. They rejoice that the whole American people have discovered that good local governments are essential to the welfare of the people, and that Massachusetts, while resisting the destruction of her State Government, finds it to be her policy to defend the like Governments in other States. It is conceded that it would be impossible for the General Government to fairly administer the affairs of the several States without in the end assuming powers of the most dangerous character. Under the present Administration this has been attempted with reference to the Southern States. The Northern people who met at Cincinnati have become aware of the danger of recognizing any such policy, which threatens, in the end, to become general, and which enables an existing Administration to wield an immense vote, thereby controlling the National Government, and perpetuating a party and an Administration in defiance of popular opinion. The State Governments at the South are illustrations of the administration of State affairs by the National Government. The South has no Governments, in the American sense of the word. Alien to the States in which they exist, defiant of public opinion, without a constituency, they are but the mere party outposts of the Administration, garrisoned by office-holders and jobbers, with the privilege of paying themselves; and what that means is a scandal of the age. Such Governments can only exist by force; they live in disturbance, and will either provide or invent it.

The Southern people do not expect to fill Mr. Greeley's Cabinet, or exert any control over his Administration. They support him in the expectation of having a Republican Administration not insensible to the evils which sorely oppress them; an Administration that will recognize the Southern States as part of the National family; and that State government there will be, according to the measure of their resources, what it is in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Cincinnati movement was not a Southern measure; but it holds out a hope that the people of the South will be dealt with as the people of other States, and it recognizes as a paramount duty the complete pacification and fraternization of the States.

In this frank statement of the reasons inducing the white residents of the South to prefer Mr. Greeley to General Grant, the reader will look in vain for any suggestion of treason, of strife, or of antagonism to the peace and best interests of all races and all parts of the Union. It is a statement that appeals as earnestly to the thoughtful consideration of the people of the North as it does to those of the South. It is the declaration of a people held in political bondage, that they hope for the success of the man and of the party that will give them liberty and the right to govern themselves.

CLAIMS AND CLAIM-AGENTS.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says:

> Since the nomination of Greeley by the Confederates, a number of agents in the Southern States have commenced the collection of claims of persons whose property was taken for public use, or destroyed to facilitate the operations of the armies of the United States, but who are unable to prove loyalty to the Government, owing to their having rendered aid and comfort to the Rebellion.

This calls to mind the fact that, ever since the close of the war, there has been a pile of Southern claims accumulating at Washington in the hands of claim-agents "for property taken for public use, or destroyed to facilitate the operations of the armies of the United States." The agents of these claims, finding that there was no law for paying them, and that the Court of Claims could not take cognizance of them, laid siege to Congress, and finally, to the surprise of the whole country, got a law passed about two years ago recognizing their validity and establishing a Commission to audit them. People who talk about Horace Greeley allowing Southern claims will do well to bear in mind that it was a Republican Congress that passed, and a Republican President that approved, the only law on the statute-book by which the validity of such claims was ever established,—the only law under which it would be possible ever to pay one of them. It was only a few days ago that Secretary Boutwell paid $75,000 out of the Treasury, without authority of law, to purchase certain Confederate archives, ostensibly to find out whether any of these claimants pretending to be loyal were actually disloyal during the war. The real object of the purchase was to get material for a lot of campaign documents, which have been duly published and circulated, and have not produced the slightest effect on the public mind. But, supposing that they were actually purchased to help the Southern Claims Commission to ferret out disloyal claimants, this fact merely shows that $75,000 has been expended to repair, in part, an error which ought never to have been committed.

We looked upon the Southern Claims bill as an outrage at the time it was passed, and our opinion of it has not been changed, but rather heightened, by what has happened since. There is no knowing how much these claims amount to, or to what figure they will ultimately swell. The Board itself consists of three Commissioners, with the usual number of Secretaries and clerks, costing a large sum every year for running expenses. We do not know how many claims they have allowed, or how many they have rejected; but we do know that, if the bill had never been passed (as it ought not to have been), there would now be no occasion for the apprehensions expressed by the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

If this is a time for paying claims not recognized by law, it would be much better for Congress to pay the old French spoliation claims. This was a case where our Government demanded a certain sum of money from France to pay the claims of certain citizens of the United States who had suffered losses in one of the wars in which France was engaged. The money was collected and put into the Treasury, and has never been paid to the claimants to this day. The original claimants are nearly all dead, and there is no probability that their heirs will ever get a cent of the money. If the Government should now collect the Alabama claims from Great Britain and put the money in the Treasury, and refuse to pay it to the owners of the vessels and cargoes destroyed by the Alabama, it would be a parallel case to that of the French spoliations. Why, we ask, should we run ahead to pay these Southern claims, *as we are now doing*, when we refuse to deliver up to Northern citizens the money we collected for them from France?

We suggest to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and to all other journals which are alarmed at the prospect of Horace Greeley's inability to discriminate with sufficient nicety between different classes of war claimants, that they unite with us in urging the next Congress to repeal the law under which the Southern Claims Commission are acting, and thus send those amiable gentlemen and their Secretaries and clerks, and the troops of claim-agents at their heels, about their business. The South will be much better off to be rid of those who are stealing her railroad bonds and taxing her citizens, than to secure payment in full of these claims; and the North certainly will be gratified to have that drain from the Treasury stopped up.

A CARPET-BAGGER ON CARPET-BAGGERS.

The September number of the *Kansas Magazine* contains a long defence of the carpet-bag State Governments, by a Mr. Albert Griffin, who says that he was driven out of one Southern State, at the beginning of the War, for his anti-slavery sentiments, and that he has been in another, for the last four years, laboring in the "work of reconstruction." He files seven pleas. He says:

> I. That the Republican party there is not corrupt. Nineteen-twentieths of those who are denounced as thieving carpet-baggers and scalawags are upright men, and known to be such by those who malign them.

The test of party honesty is the men put into power and the principles carried into effect. If Smith and Jones are personally honest, but persist in voting for Brown, whom they know to be a thief, the party they form is a corrupt one, and ought to be dissolved. The Republican party of the South has put forward Holden in North Carolina, Scott and Moses in South Carolina, Reed in Florida, Bullock in Georgia, Spencer in Alabama, Kellogg in Louisiana, Clayton and Hadley in Arkansas, and Davis in Texas. The principles its leaders have carried into effect can be summed up in one phrase: "Steal all you can." In the light of these facts, it is evident that the party is corrupt. If nineteen-twentieths of the carpet-baggers are "upright men," why have they suffered the other twentieth to increase the debts of nine States by over $201,000,000?

Mr. Griffin declares:

> II. The fact that these terms are still applied indiscriminately to all who oppose them, and that every Southern Republican is still socially ostracised, demonstrates that the feelings of the Democrats of the South are substantially unchanged.

It is natural that the South, robbed and oppressed by Northern adventurers, should look with suspicion upon all Northerners. The way to remove this feeling is to remove its cause,—the prominence of Northern scoundrels. There can be no more satisfactory evidence of change than the hearty acceptance by Southern Democrats of the Cincinnati platform and nominees. Four years ago, such an acceptance would have been an impossibility.

We are told:

> III. It is highly dishonorable to induce men to occupy a dangerous position, and then unite with others in making war upon them. The Republicans of the North induced those of the South to enter the political field, and gave the most positive pledges of sympathy and support and those who now disregard those pledges dishonor themselves.

The Republicans in the North invited honest Republicans in the South to come forward. Instead of that, we have seen in power, for the last four years, a riff-raff of thieves, calling themselves Republicans, because, under that title, they could get better chances to steal. These men have received no "positive pledges of sympathy and support;" and, if they had, it would be the duty of every honest man to break such rashly-given pledges, and help thrust the rogues from the places they disgrace. Mr. Griffin further alleges:

> IV. It is neither just nor politic to help an opposing political party to power merely because its members are suffering from the legitimate effects of their own crimes and misdemeanors.

The reforms secured by the constitutional amendments are the "legitimate effects of the crimes and misdemeanors" of the South. It is absurd to say that the carpet-bag curse is a legitimate effect. The Liberal movement is not intended to restore the Democratic party to power. It is intended to put the National and State Governments into the hands of honest men, without regard to their former affiliations with either of the two great organizations that have outlived their usefulness. Has the Republican party, formed of Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Democrats, restored any one of those parties to power?

Mr. Griffin further says:

> V. If the sufferings of these men were as great as they allege, they would not persist in continuing the line of policy which brought the woes complained of upon them. The proper course for them to pursue is to say to their opponents: "Nominate the best men you can get, and we will do the same, so that, no matter which succeeds, the Government will be properly administered." Until they do take this stand, it must be evident to all that what they say about the burdens they are staggering under is false, or that they are literally and truly resolved to "rule or ruin."

Our author seems to think that all the South has to do in order to get good officials is to ask a set of thieves to nominate such. So, if Pennsylvania wished to be freed from the Cameron Ring, she should ask that friend of Grant to "nominate the best man he can get,"—and get her answer in the shape of Hartranft. Judge Merrimon is one of the ablest and purest men in North Carolina, and yet he was counted out.

This next plea is amusing:

> VI. Although there is much to deplore respecting the situation of affairs at the South, it is undoubtedly true that there has been a steady improvement, during the past three years, politically, financially, and socially.

The political improvement is indicated, we presume, by the nomination of Moses in South Carolina. The only States which really show such improvement are those which have been rescued from the carpet-baggers,—a fact which we commend to the attention of their apologists. The financial improvement may be summed up thus: Debts, in 1861, $42,000,000; in 1871, $243,000,000. Increase, $201,000,000, of which nearly every dollar has been incurred since 1868. "Social improvement" is a very indefinite phrase. In certain things, the tone of Southern society has undoubtedly risen. In others, it has fallen. Mr. Griffin wisely avoids attempting to show how the presence of thieves in high office has raised it.

Finally, we are informed:

> VII. If this improvement does not continue, the responsibility will rest upon those who sustain the so-called Liberal Republican movement.

The Liberals are perfectly willing to take this responsibility. They believe that the South will do better under honest than under corrupt rule, and under the party of Peace than under the party of Hate.

The despatches of the Western Associated Press, which seem to have been edited by the Postmasters for two or three weeks past, tell us that "Senator Bayard, of New Jersey," is one of the great guns at the Louisville Convention. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is a supporter of Greeley, and is now in Europe. There is no such person as "Senator Bayard, of New Jersey."

The members of the Philadelphia Convention are busily engaged in denouncing Horace Greeley for his "traitorous" conduct in signing Davis' bail-bond. The Philadelphia Convention gave Gerrit Smith a most enthusiastic welcome. No other man had such an ovation as he. Yet he signed that bail-bond, and wrote, long before, this letter:

> PETERBORO, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1866.
> PRESIDENT JOHNSON—*Honored Sir*: I have this day subscribed a memorial to yourself in behalf of Jefferson Davis. I have done so with great satisfaction, for I deem this very long confinement in prison without a trial an insult to the South, a very deep injustice to himself, and *a no less deep dishonor to the Government and the country*.
> I trust that Mr. Davis may either have a speedy trial, or be admitted to bail. There are many men who have no sympathy with his political views, and who opposed slavery as strenuously as he upheld it, that would eagerly become his bail. I am one of them. Your obedient servant, GERRIT SMITH.

Moreover, in May, 1867, Henry Wilson, nominated for Vice President by the men who now denounce Greeley for his manly and humane course in signing Davis' bond, introduced into the Senate a resolution demanding the speedy trial of the Confederate President, or his release on bail, or even on his own recognizance.

The last number of *Appleton's Journal* contains a very rose-colored view of the English. We learn that among them there is "no loudness, no impertinence, no oaths, no swaggering, no bullying." How is it, then, that the average Briton is famed, throughout the Continent, as a loud, impertinent, swearing, swaggering, bullying intruder? Where, too, are the novels that depict modern English life? Of the dozens that claim to do so, not one, except "Lothair," the ripe fruit of flunkeyism, paints any such Arcadia as this. Further, the writer tells us:

> Women, too, are treated better than in this country,—more as a sister and an equal,—and less subject to insult and to leering, brutal comment there than here.

If this is so, it is strange that American women have so much more freedom than their English sisters. The whole article is in this almost fulsome strain of adulation. The author—a Mr. Burroughs—seems to find nothing whatever to condemn. If half he says were true, Mr. Matthew Arnold could cease his labors in the cause of "sweetness and light," and enjoy seeing the full fruition of his theory of life among his countrymen.

Attorney General Williams has evidently been promised a place in the next Cabinet, if Grant is re-elected. He has formally withdrawn from the active contest he has been carrying on for the Oregon Senatorship. Mr. Williams has deserved this favor from his chief. He is the one man in the Cabinet who has not disgraced the Nation. While Fish was blundering in the Hoxard case, and the Pereda case, and the Treaty imbroglio; and Belknap was selling first-class arms to be used in slaughtering Germans; and Delano was concocting railway speculations with Simon Cameron; and Boutwell was increasing the public debt by $150,000,000; and Robeson was paying the Secors $93,000 of the people's money; and Creswell was struggling to transfer $443,000 to his friend Chorpenning,—during these events, Mr. Williams has discreetly done nothing, and is, therefore, guilty of no folly. This is, however, unjust. He has lately prevented Creswell's consummating his postal-card job, and deserves the thanks of the people for that feat. It is not an easy task to stop our Postmaster General when he is bent on extracting money from the Treasury.

The Charleston *News*, owned by carpet-baggers, and therefore devoted to Grant, says:

> We wish that the Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, could be persuaded to take the stump for Greeley in the low country of South Carolina. Why? Only because, if he did not cure the negroes, the negroes would cure him.

In 1856, when Sumner was fighting for equal rights, a white South Carolinian tried to murder him. In 1872, when the Senator is still fighting for equal rights, another South Carolinian tries to incite the negroes of that State to murder him, if he ventures to address them. This savage editorial is a type of the way the campaign in the South is being conducted. Every demagogue, from Boutwell down, does his best to keep alive all the race-distinctions and race-hates that are condemned by every consideration of policy and humanity.

Nearly every religious paper in the United States has commented on the proposed "prayer-gauge," as an English review styled it. Their treatment of it is not of the fairest kind. The proposition was this: Let us take a certain ward in a certain hospital and concentrate the prayers of Christendom on its inmates; then, if prayer is of any effect, the patients in that ward will recover more quickly, and in greater numbers, than those in any other similarly-situated ward. To this the religious press says: If we pray with the design of testing God, we shall avail nothing, for He does not answer such prayer. But Christians would not do this. They would have faith in the answering of their petitions, if they believe their creeds. This objection does not seem fair. It begs the question.

A Grant paper announces that the leading spirits of the recent Soldiers' and Sailors' meeting at Portland were "those battle-scarred heroes, General Benjamin F. Butler and General Henry Wilson, who showed how fields were won." We were aware that Butler got badly scarred at Big Bethel, Dutch Gap, and Fort Fisher, but where did Wilson get his scars? On what field of battle did he flesh his maiden sword? We were aware that he got badly scarred in his recent tilt with the Rev. Mr. Dennison on the Temperance question, and by Albert Pike in the matter of Know-Nothingism; but these conflicts took place after the war of the Rebellion. Will not some Grant paper inform us where Wilson raised those battle-scars?

Bessemer, the great steel-manufacturer, is about to make a cannon twenty yards long. The diameter will be forty-eight inches, and the bore thirty inches. It is expected to discharge a shell weighing five tons. In order to give sufficient impetus to this monster projectile, the load of powder will be placed in five different chambers. The explosion of the first will start the shell, and, as it flashes along the barrel, the other four will be fired successively, each of them giving it fresh force. If the plan proves feasible, the defences of the world, on land and sea, will be useless. A five-ton shell would dismantle any fort, except, perhaps, Gibraltar, and would sink any iron-clad afloat.

The Grant press is troubled by the Forney-Cameron warfare in Pennsylvania. Knowing that Cameron's character cannot be blackened more than it already is, the organists have lately devoted themselves to destroying Colonel Forney's reputation, which they have done in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Since, however, the Republican party in Pennsylvania is composed of the Forney and Cameron wings, and since the latter is notoriously corrupt, and the former is declared, by his own party, to be so, what ought an honest Republican to do?

The official debt-statement for Sept. 1 shows that the decrease since March 1, 1869, including the cash in the Treasury, is $348,141,289. As the cash on hand amounts, by the same statement, to $84,853,550, the real reduction, in three years and six months of Grant's Administration, has been $263,287,730. In three years and seven months of Johnson's Administration, the corresponding reduction was $470,256,650. To equal this showing, the debt must be decreased, during September, by $206,968,920.

A gentleman who came West in the same train with the "Pennsylvania delegation" to the Louisville Convention, informs us that he made the acquaintance of a Mr. Conrad, of Tyrone, an influential member of said delegation, who told him that his (Conrad's) transportation and expenses were paid by the Grant Committee in Philadelphia; that he (Conrad) obtained his ticket at the Grant Headquarters; and, furthermore, that he did not care to make any concealment of the fact.

POLITICAL.

The Elgin *Gazette*, which supports Grant and Hurlbut, says of the Hon. Z. Eastman, of that city, who was years ago editor of the *Western Citizen*, of Chicago, the first Anti-Slavery advocate in the State:

> Mr. Eastman is not a Greeley man. He is not a Grant man. He says he intends to take an active part with Republicans and Democrats, for the purpose of showing up their misdeeds, shortcomings, blunders, and bad conduct, and, as the Fusionists offer great inducements to him in this particular branch of oratory, he is liable to be found occasionally making speeches at Greeley meetings.
> We regret, sincerely, that Mr. Eastman cannot be reconciled to General Hurlbut, for he has a large circle of friends who confide in his judgment and value his opinion of men and measures.

—The opposition to John C. Short, for Senator in the Danville District, will elect a Liberal Republican, in a district which gave Grant 1,200 majority. The Danville *Times* says:

> Hundreds of the best Republicans inform us that they will not be a party to the election of a man to an important office whose record is so cloudy as Mr. Short's. The mere matter of abstract views upon political questions will be set aside on election-day, in accordance with the advice given by one of the noblest citizens of Illinois in a speech at Lincoln Hall about three years ago. On that occasion Governor Oglesby said that under no circumstances could he be prevailed upon to vote for a candidate who had misdirected a dime of public money. That was wholesome advice.

—General William B. Stokes, the Tennessee ex-Congressman, has decided not to support Greeley. Nobody asked him to.

—If the Hon. Horatio Seymour shall be nominated, to-day, at Syracuse, for Governor of New York, he will have all the omens and precedents in his favor. He was elected Governor in 1852, again in 1862, and will be, if a candidate, again in 1872.

—The Bayard of the Louisville Convention, whom the manipulators of news in the interest of that concern persist in calling "Senator Bayard," is Samuel J. Bayard, formerly Secretary of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, and has never been a Senator, even in the New Jersey Legislature. The purpose is, of course, to give the impression that Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is in the Blanton Duncan movement; whereas Senator Bayard, who is now in Vienna under treatment for his eyes, has, publicly, by letter, declared his support of Greeley.

—"Mack" telegraphs from Louisville to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

> Morton says Indiana is good for 20,000 for Grant on a square issue between him and Greeley, and he does not believe that the Bourbon movement will have much influence one way or the other.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* (and Postmaster) says: "Mr. Greeley was formerly a Know-Nothing." At that time, also, we presume Mr. Greeley was secretly the owner of "niggers." Does $4,000 a year pay for such lies?

—In nine counties of North Carolina, which gave large majorities for Caldwell, there were 2,396 more votes polled than there are legal votes in those counties.

—Henry Clews, the banker, denies that he gave $10,000 to the Greeley fund, though we never saw it charged that he did. If he pays up the stealings of Collector Bailey, whose bond he signed, the country won't ask anything further.

> —Having determined to colonize a lot of Kentuckians in Indiana, for voting purposes, the Democrats are trying to divert attention from their proceedings by vociferously charging the Republicans with similar strategy. The device is too thin to deceive any one, however, and the polls along the Ohio River will be closely watched for Bourbon Kentuckians on election day.—*Brass Collar*.

Having determined to colonize a lot of Kentucky negroes in Indiana, for voting purposes, the Grantites are trying to divert attention from their proceedings by vociferously charging the Liberals with similar "strategy." The device is too thin to deceive any one, however, and the polls along the Ohio River will be closely watched for black Kentuckians on election day.

—At all Kentucky Post Offices, the Blanton Duncan posters, printed at the Government Printing Office in Washington, have been and are conspicuously displayed.

—General B. F. Cheatham issues a circular address to the people of Tennessee, saying, among other things, that one of the objections urged against him is, that "a man is wanted in Congress who can make Rome howl," and he adds that he is no such man.

—There are now three candidates for Governor of Tennessee,—the Hon. A. S. Colyar, of Nashville, having announced that he is a candidate for that office.

—The Edgefield *Advertiser*, not thinking the prospect for reform encouraging from either of the Republican factions in South Carolina, nominates General M. C. Butler for Governor.

—Wilson's speech in the Senate, denouncing Mr. Benjamin as "one of that hated race who stoned the prophets and crucified the Redeemer of the world," goes very well with Grant's order in Mississippi, in which he ordered the *Jews, as a class*, to leave the Department, and in which he proceeded to heap all sorts of opprobrium upon them.

—When a Grant journal gets the "blues," its recipe is to announce that the Greeley movement has come to a dead stand.

—Charles M. Croswell, of Adrian, is a candidate for re-election to the Michigan Legislature.

—General Dix is chiefly noted for his immense respectability. So was the Duke of Buckingham, of whom Dryden wrote:

> A man so various that he seemed to be
> Not one, but all mankind's epitome:
> Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
> Was everything by starts and nothing long.

—Here is a specimen of the kind of men who represent the Grant party in South Carolina. E. J. Cook offers himself as a candidate for the Legislature in Beaufort County, and will be elected. The Baltimore *Gazette* has the original notice of candidacy. It reads thus:

> Notis to all Sitesen of Beaufor County South Carolina a Candidate for The house of Repurzenitif born and reze here in this countes bloning to Mr Sarte in slavery time. E J COOK.

The present Legislature has about eighty of that kind of people, to forty others who are not so illiterate.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Commissioners' Per Diem—Do Dead Men Require Nurses?—Equalization of Taxes.

The Board of County Commissioners met again yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Ashton in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Strauss and Wahl.

The bills of the Commissioners were presented as follows: Herting, $162; Roelle, $216; Wahl, $170.50; Harris, $320; Lonergan, $250; Skelly, $322.50; Crawford, $188.50. They were referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

Commissioner Stearns, from the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, reported that the Assessor's books containing the assessments on the real property in Cook County had been returned, and he requested the Board to take some action regarding them. The report was accepted.

Commissioner Jones said that the duties of the Warden of the County Hospital had been increased by the erection of the morgue—he was liable to be awakened at any hour of the night to take charge of bodies, and the Commissioner therefore submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The establishment of the morgue and the increased number of patients in the Cook County Hospital has devolved more laboring duty on the Warden of said hospital; therefore be it

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of September his pay be increased to $1,200 per annum.

Commissioner Stearns favored an increase of the Warden's salary, as his duties were very onerous, and moved as an amendment that $300 be added, and that it be allowed from the 17th of June last, when the morgue was completed.

Commissioner Harrison understood that an officer, who has to take charge of the morgue, had been added to the pay-roll.

The Clerk said that a nurse was employed to assist the Warden upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Charities.

Commissioner Stearns contended that dead men did not need nurses. When men were dead, they were dead all over.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Commissioner Crawford asked what was necessary to do in regard to the equalization of taxes. Should the Board not consider the matter in Committee of the Whole?

The Chairman said the subject was as yet in the hands of the Committee, and their report must be submitted before it could be considered by the Board.

The County Attorney remarked that nothing could be done until the Committee reported, which he thought they would be able to do in two or three days.

The Board then took a recess until Monday.

Filing of Records for the September Term of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

SUPREME COURT, NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION, CLERK'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 31.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A mistake occurred in one of the Chicago dailies yesterday, in saying that records must be filed here, for the coming September term, on or before the 12th of September. They should be filed on or before the 11th. There are but two days of the term for filing records, and it commences on the 10th prox.

Please say so in your first issue, as many attorneys may be misled, and their cases go over for a year. Respectfully yours,

W. M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

G. PERI AND P. RAFFERTY.

The Former's Attorney Makes Application for the Possession of His Client's Property and Money.

Arraignment of Rafferty—He Pleads Not Guilty—A Change of Venue to be Demanded.

The State's Attorney Declares that Unless an Example is Made the People Had Better Resort to Mob-Law.

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrick Rafferty, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of Policeman O'Meara, in a saloon on South Halsted street, was arraigned before Judge Tree, in the Criminal Court, to plead to the indictment. There were very few persons present, as the fact that Rafferty was to be in Court was known to a very small number of persons. Before he was brought in, Mr. Van Buren, representing Gregory Peri, convicted of murder several months ago, and sentenced to be hung, but whose case is now before the Supreme Court, requested the Court to issue an order for Peri's property, which is held by the police. Mr. Van Buren said that the property consisted of $45 in money, and a watch worth about as much more. His client had no funds in his possession, and no friends who would advance money to pay the expenses attending the proceedings before the Supreme Court. The property in the hands of the police was sufficient to pay the printing bill, and he hoped the Court would issue an order directing it to be delivered to the prisoner. His case, the counsel said, was one which appealed most strongly to the sympathy and discretion of the Court. Having been sentenced to be hung, it was only a question with him whether he should ascend the gallows, or be imprisoned for life; and hence he should have the benefit of his property, which no one claimed, for the purpose of prosecuting his case. The law governing the matter was a peculiar one, and a hard one. Its policy was always that of sympathy towards a prisoner until he was convicted, and its object, in all cases, was to deprive him often of the means of defence.

Mr. Reed, the State's Attorney, had nothing to say. The law made a lien upon the property for the costs.

The Court said if the counsel would make an affidavit covering what he had said, and file it in Court, he would issue the necessary order.

That disposed of the matter.

MITCHELL'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The next person who addressed the Court was Mr. Humphreyville, counsel of Mr. Mitchell, proprietor of an Archer avenue packing-house. A writ had been issued ordering the Sheriff to take possession of the premises, and hold them until the case pending against Mitchell is disposed of. Mr. Humphreyville said if the establishment was taken charge of, business would be interrupted, and great loss would result to the owner. He proposed to make a motion to quash the indictment, and wished to argue it next Thursday, desiring in the meantime that the proceedings to take possession be set aside.

Mr. Reed agreed to the arrangement to argue the motion on Thursday, and as the Sheriff had not taken possession of the packing house up to Monday, he thought Mr. Bradley would avoid Bridgeport until he received further instructions.

THE RAFFERTY CASE.

Then came the case of Rafferty, about which what is subjoined was said:

Mr. Reed. I propose to arraign Rafferty this morning and have him plead, in order that I may learn who his counsel is. I sent after him down below, and do not know what delays his appearance.

Mr. Small. I am his counsel. Has an indictment been found against him?

Mr. Reed. Yes, and I wish to arraign him.

Mr. Small. You may arraign him as soon as I have had an opportunity to examine it.

The Clerk handed Mr. Small the indictment, and he read it over.

Mr. Reed. I will say to you, Mr. Small, in order to get an arraignment, if you will enter a plea of not guilty, and want to withdraw it to quash, you can do so.

Mr. Smith. We want it understood, if we see any objection to the indictment, that the plea may be withdrawn.

Mr. Reed. Of course. I want now to move to set this case down for trial on next Monday morning. It is a case that has occurred here in the city, the witnesses are here; and it is a case in which the evidence cannot take two hours to hear it, without there is an elaborate cross-examination of the witnesses, because it is very brief. Although there are several witnesses' names on the back of the indictment, I do not think I shall examine more than three or four of them.

Mr. Small. We shall not be ready for trial next Monday morning.

The Court. I think this discussion had better be postponed until the prisoner gets here.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

A messenger was sent down to the jail below, and presently Rafferty, accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff, made his appearance. He looked fresh, having evidently prepared himself; his face was clean shaved, his hair brushed, his shirt clean, and his clothes in excellent order. He did not display any evidence of remorse, acting as if indifferent to the surroundings. He looks like a "knuck," and his conduct thus far has not belied his countenance.

The Clerk. Patrick Rafferty, you have been indicted for the murder of Patrick O'Meara; what do you say?

Rafferty. Not guilty.

Mr. Reed. Now, if the Court please, this indictment was presented by the Grand Jury this morning; the killing occurred in this city, and I believe, as far as I could ascertain, that all the witnesses that were present at the homicide were before the Grand Jury yesterday morning. The Grand Jury investigated the case promptly and decisively, and set up their presentment in this indictment that this man should be tried for the crime of murder. If the facts sworn to before the Grand Jury are true (I do not say they are), it is one of the most

UNPROVOKED AND FIENDISH

murders known to the annals of crime. Whether they are true or not, it is not for me to say, but the Grand Jury have presented an indictment against this man for murder; the witnesses are all here; it does not depend upon any long detail of circumstantial evidence, but simply upon the testimony of three or four persons who were present and saw it. The alleged murder was committed on the morning of the 5th of August—almost a month ago. This defendant, a very few days afterwards, was arrested, and has since been in jail. From now until next Monday is nearly a week, and it seems to me that that is ample time for the defence to make all the preparation necessary; and I, therefore, move that the case be set for trial on next Monday morning. It is well-known by rumor to your Honor, and every one on the Grand Jury, that there are, in addition to this, four murder cases to be presented to the Grand Jury; one of them they are now investigating, and, if such a crime cannot be stopped in this community, the sooner the people

RESORT TO MOB LAW

and violence the better, because they will have to do it to protect themselves. All I want is to do my duty. I want to give this man a fair trial. As far as I am concerned, he shall have it, but I propose to do my duty fairly, and faithfully, and justly, in the premises.

A CHANGE OF VENUE TO BE DEMANDED.

Mr. Small. It seems, by the statement of the State's Attorney himself, that there are four more indictments pending before the Grand Jury; that this indictment is the only one returned by the Grand Jury; and it is evidently the purpose to hasten this trial, although it was committed but a month since,—to hasten this particular trial. I am not prepared, and next week I shall be absent, as the Supreme Court meets; but I give notice now to the State's Attorney that I shall make an application for a change of venue. As soon as the papers can be prepared, he shall be served with them.

The Court. How soon will they be prepared?

Mr. Small. I shall commence them this morning, and as soon as possible they shall be presented. I will hand them to you, Mr. Reed.

Mr. Reed. This is notice enough. I do not stand on any technicalities. A verbal notice is just as good as a written notice.

The Court. Do you desire this motion with reference to the setting of the case for next Monday disposed of?

Mr. Small. I should hardly suppose it would be worth while to set the day until the motion for a change of venue has been disposed of by the Court.

Mr. Reed. Your Honor may determine this motion. If the venue is changed afterwards, that will dispose of the motion.

MR. SMALL'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Small. I have this objection. The Supreme Court meets on Tuesday of next week, and it would be a very serious matter for me to be obliged to be here next week. I cannot be here and be at the Supreme Court too; and I have to be there. There seems to me no special necessity for any hurry in this case.

Mr. Reed. The Grand Jury have the other cases under consideration, and I propose to present them right along in the order the indictments are found.

Mr. Small. The enormity of the offence, as stated by the State's Attorney, is sufficient that the defendant should have plenty of time in which to prepare his defence.

The Court. When is this motion for a change of venue to be made?

Mr. Small. As soon as the papers are prepared I will hand them to the State's Attorney, and they can be presented to the Court at his discretion.

MONDAY IT IS—UNLESS OTHERWISE.

The Court. I will dispose of this motion now, and if there shall be any reasons hereafter for a change of course, it shall be done. I think it is better for the defendant, as well as for the State, that the question should be definitely settled as to when this trial shall take place, in the absence of anything to the contrary. The fact that the counsel for the defence has engagements in the Supreme Court cannot alter the course of business in this Court. The Court sits entirely for the purpose of administering public justice, and it is all-important, for various reasons, that the causes on the docket of this Criminal Court should be disposed of speedily. Otherwise we should have a complete blockade of the wheels of justice. There are now, I am told, over 200 cases before the Grand Jury, which must be disposed of some way or other. I will, therefore, grant the motion to set the case down for trial on Monday morning next. In the meantime, any preliminary motion which counsel desire to propose may be made during the week.

The Court then adjourned, and Rafferty was reconducted to his cell in the County Jail.

THE GROUNDS

on which a change of venue will be asked were not divulged. A day or two—probably a longer time—will be required to prepare the papers; then comes the argument, which may occupy another day. Hence it is doubtful if the motion will be disposed of by the Court before Friday or Saturday.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

The United States Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE DRUMMOND.

Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago v. Gardner P. Comstock et al. Error from District Court. Motion of defendants to dismiss the order of June 11, 1872, making writ of error issued under said order to operate as a supersedeas. By agreement, argument on said motion postponed till 5th inst.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,167. Peter Adler. Filed creditors' petition and issued provisional warrant for seizure.

NEW SUITS.

10,824. Pierce et al. v. Herman et al. Assumpsit, $6,000.

The Superior Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

900. Walker v. Montgomery. On motion of defendant, time to plead, answer or demur extended till the 16th.

806. Voss v. Voss. Proof of publication, default and reference to Magruder.

263. Graves v. Corrigan. On motion of plaintiff, reference to Scott as to Nefferman.

120. Gillick v. Hubbard. Proof of publication. Default, v. all except Hubbard, and reference to Magruder.

654. Strong v. Strong. Proof of publication. Default and reference to Scott.

665. Patterson v. Patterson. Same.

583. Flagg v. Flagg. Proof of publication, default and referred to Scott.

664. Fletcher v. Fletcher. Same.

657. Cloyd v. Cloyd. Same.

734. Carson v. Carson. Same.

737. Kohn v. Kohn. Same.

738. Kuffman v. Kuffman. Same.

742. Bencheim v. Bencheim. Same.

692. Smith v. Smith. Proof of publication, default, and reference to Magruder.

265. Vock v. Graesadi et al. Personal service and default v. all defendants, and reference to Magruder.

675. Urry v. Urry. Proof of publication, default and reference to Magruder.

676. Bartlett v. Bartlett. Same.

685. Humason v. Humason. Same.

684. Crandall v. Crandall. Proof of publication, default and reference to Scott.

733. Arnold, executor, v. Walker. Proof of publication, and default v. J. B. Walker and unknown heirs of August Walter, deceased, and reference to Scott.

588. Byford v. Moore. Grant and Smith enter their appearance for the State Savings Institution, and William C. Grant. Time for them to plead, answer or demur extended to the 16th inst.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

2,379. Phillips v. Lyman. Motion of plaintiff to amend petition instanter.

2,169. Barrows v. Early. Motion of defendants to continue denied, and time to plead extended to 5th inst.

1,738. Welley v. Parks. Motion of defendant for change venue sustained, and venue changed to Lake.

1,964. Garrison v. Barnett. Motion of defendant to dismiss denied.

2,188. Shubeck v. Hitt. Motion of defendant to dismiss.

1,678. Bouton v. Wilder. Motion of defendant to file special pleas instanter.

4,010. Becker v. Ingram. Motion of defendant for leave to file special pleas.

1,892. Dunmore v. Lycoming. By agreement, time to plead extended to 15th inst.

1,477. Miller v. McKinnon. Motion of plaintiff to dismiss at plaintiff's costs.

2,364. Republic Insurance Company v. Lee. On motion of plaintiff, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

2,373. Baldwin v. Florsheim et al. By stipulation, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

NEW SUITS.

39,802. Kingsbury v. Third National Bank. Case, in replevin; $3,612.96. Plaintiff claims rightful ownership of various promissory notes to the above amount, deposited in the defendants' bank, and detained by them.

39,894. Chambers v. Wichelman. Narr. and novit.

39,895. Jefferson v. Hartman et al. Bill for administration of the estate of plaintiff's deceased husband, and for the restoration of the deceased's will.

The Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

3,519. McClelland v. Walker. Time to answer for defendant Walker extended 30 days (to date as of Sept. 2.)

242. Toll v. Iokenberg. Order that the trustee pay certain moneys into Court.

NEW SUITS.

3,763. Garus vs. Neidenhoffer. Assumpsit, $1,500.

3,764. Stewart v. McGregor. Assumpsit, $—.

3,755. Sullivan vs. Ellenson. Assumpsit, $—.

3,766. Cook vs. Krusemarck. Assumpsit, $1,200.

3,767. Austin vs. Duffy. Narr and cognovit.

3,768. Rittamel et al. v. Wittman. Mechanics' lien on a building erected by petitioners on defendant's lot No. 8 of the resubdivision of Block 14 of the subdivision of the east ½ of the south-east ¼ of Section 8, Township 39, north of range 14, east of the third principal meridian, for a balance on account of $267.

3,769. Flannagan vs. Schall and others. Declaration of amount claimed to close on account, $759.

3,780. Burkhart vs. Gage et al. Petition to perfect title to land.

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3,774. Kelly v. Barkers. Appeal from Justice Scully's Court.

3,775. Bulgers v. Jameson et al. Same.

3,776. Schneider v. O'Neil. Same.

3,777. Pertsch v. Oliver. Same.

The County Court.

ESTATE—JUDGE WALLACE.

Frederick Wieung. Grant of administration to Frederika Spruth, mother. Bond of $300 approved.

Duncan MacNab. Grant of administration to Jesse MacNab. Bond of $1,160 approved.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Ordered, that any and all objections to the granting of applications for judgments be presented on or before the coming in of Court at 10 o'clock to-day.

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384. The People vs. Adolph Metzger. Appeal. Assault and battery.

GRAND JURY.

A true bill was found against William Swaiger for the murder of Kane Higgins, at Winnetka.

Removal.

It will be well for all consumers of hard and soft coal to know that W. M. & J. F. Glass are now located in their new office at No. LaSalle street (Otis Block), three doors south of Madison street. They have selected this central location with the view of accommodating all of their old customers and new ones, and will be pleased to receive a call from parties who are about buying their stock of coal for the winter. Every order left with these well-known enterprising dealers will be filled with promptness.

GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 Cash Distribution

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT

A FIXED FACT.

September 28 the Day.

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1	4,000
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4 Gifts of $2,000 each	[illegible]
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Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

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Those who desire further information as to agents or their orders for tickets can call at the following branch offices:

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Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, LOUISVILLE, KY.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[Regular] Meeting of the Board of Education—Salaries of First Assistants—[Resignations], Appointments, and Transfers—Teachers' Rules for Teaching German.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, President King in the chair. Present—Inspectors Hesing, W[…], [Sten]berg, Runyan, Stone, Wells, Goggin, Pr[…], Hambleton, Bishop, Reynolds.

LEASES.

Mr. Wilce offered a resolution, which [was] adopted, ratifying the action of the President [in] signing the lease of the new rooms of the Bo[ard on] LaSalle street.

Mr. Runyan offered the following, which [was] adopted:

ORDERED, That the President and Secretary [of the] Board shall sign and execute all lease[s of] school property which shall be leased by o[rder], resolution, or direction of this Board, and [when] signed and executed, the same shall be t[…] the act and deed of this Board.

FILLING AND EXCAVATING.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds [report]ed, recommending the acceptance of the [bid of] Philip Devit for excavating on the Har[…] Third avenue lot, and filling the Kinzie [and] [Harri]son street lots.

Mr. Richberg moved that that portion [relat]ed relative to excavation.

It was lost, and the report was adopted [as a wh]ole.

FURNITURE.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furni[ture sub]mitted bids for desks, etc., for the Ogden [and …] Schools, as follows: National Sch[ool Fur]niture Company, $3,839.50; Novelty Wor[ks …] ling, $3,916.75; and A. H. Andrews, $[…]. [Th]ey recommended the bid of A. H. Andrews [be ac]cepted.

It was so ordered.

SALARIES.

The Committee on Salaries submitted the [follow]ing:

WHEREAS, On the 19th day of June, 1872, [the Bo]ard of Education of the City of Chicago ad[opted] the salaries of First Assistants for the sch[ool ye]ar commencing Sept. 2, 1872, at the rate of [… for] the first fourteen weeks, $600 for the [… yea]r, $700 for the second year, and $750 for [the thi]rd year; and

WHEREAS, It is expedient and advisable [that Fir]st Assistants should have at least two y[ears' or] fourteen weeks' experience as teachers [in our] schools, and that none but those best q[ualified] should be appointed First Assistants; t[herefore]

Resolved, That First Assistants shall rec[eive sal]aries at the rate of $750 per annum, from [and inclu]ding the 28 day of September, 1872.

[It] was adopted.

FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance reported that [the] audited bills amounting to $13,717.85. [The]y were ordered paid.

The Committee also submitted a bill of $[…] special assessments for improvements [on lo]ts on which school property is situa[ted, wh]ich was ordered paid.

SCHOOL FUND PROPERTY.

The Committee on School Fund Property [report]ed a resolution leasing to the city for a [Engine] House and Police Station lot, the ground [on the] corner of Harrison street and Pacific ave[nue, at] double the valuation of May, 1870.

The report was adopted.

The question of the form of the lease was [refer]red to the President and Judiciary Committ[ee].

RESIGNATIONS.

The Committee on Appointments reported [recom]mending the adoption of the resignations [of Mis]ses A. Adams, M. L. Moody, E. C. McClellan, [… Mc]Cammon, C. B. Cox, M. E. Thompson, [… Jo]hnson, Maria J. Baker, M. Belle Wheeler, E. […] Adams, A. K. Creswell, S. E. Drake, Fr[…] Noyes, M. L. North, Hattie L. Davis, M[…] [Ch]apney, A. P. Gates, M. Richardson, M. Park[…] W. Sands, M. C. Fitch, M. A. Sanborn, [and …] Sidwell.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were recomm[ended]: C. P. Mahoney, to the Haven; H. A. […] to the Hayes; F. L. Smith, to the Cla[rke; …] Gaylord, to the Wentworth Avenue, and […] Butler, to Lawndale.

The report was adopted.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers were recommended [and co]nfirmed: Wm. Butterfield, from Kinzie [to …]; M. A. Skinner, Jones to Moseley; […]ner, Wentworth Avenue to Moseley; […]Frank, to Moseley; H. A. Free[…], Hayes to Brown; A. C. DeLuce, Dore to Fo[…]; L. Costello, Lincoln to Newberry; […], Lincoln to Washington; S. E. Austin, Ogde[n to …]; Washington; J. F. Maguire, M. Murphy, and […] Byrne, to the Newberry; M. J. Dunbar, […] A. M. Dickinson to the Wells; M. E. Gra[…]; Franklin to Skinner; A. A. Hill to the Ha[ven]; E. Base, Mitchell to Haven; F. A. Brando[n …]; F. Dunning, Pearson to Clark; […] and F. R. Shepard, Franklin to Pea[rson …]; M. L. Durkin, Kinzie to Pearson; […], Foster to Pearson; L. Johnson, […] Franklin to Pearson-Street; C. J. Ch[…] […] Calumet avenue; E. G[…] […]th Street to Lincoln; A. M. Duffy, Cl[…] […] street.

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

The following persons were appointed F[irst As]sistants: Scammon, H. D. Shipman; [Jo]hanna Walsh; Moseley, Anna A. Palmer; […]lley, and Louisa Bursley; Brown, M. E. Sp[…]; […]d George Moody; Foster, M. E. Smith; […]ews and A. C. De Luce; Skinner, M[…]; […]oyce and J. G. Hornby; Lincoln, S. Jane[…]; […] Turner, and Jennie Allen; Mitchell, […]; Fenimore; Calumet avenue, E. E. Barker; […] Shewell; Carpenter, Miss Minnie Lo[…]; […] Irwin; Haven, A. E. Anderson, A. K[…]; […] M. E. Balch; Hayes, V. Sayre; Clark[e …] Oberlander; Douglas, Florence B. Tuttle; […]ooms, L. E. Brown.

SCHOOL LAND LEASES.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was [refer]red a resolution relative to the controve[rsy be]tween the city and the lessees of sc[hool land, re]ported the Board had no power to [settle] the controversy, and it must be left to [the Co]mmon Council.

CONTRACTS.

On motion of Mr. Goggin, it was ordered [that al]l contracts for supplies, building, etc., amo[unting] to over $100, be signed by the President.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School Committee recommended [that] for the present all the pupils in the High Sc[hool] […] residing west of Aberdeen and Curtis […] north of Twelfth street, attend a class al[…] Brown School.

It was so ordered.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent reported that the H[igh] School was full. The High School classes […] 168. The other schools were opening […] they were not as full as usual. [A sch]ool at the corner of Clark and Harrison […] be made an independent primary for the p[…] as well as the one at Lawndale.

It was resolved that when the Board adj[ourn, it] be till Tuesday, to consider the bids for [the H]arrison street building.

Mr. Runyan offered a resolution, which [was a]dopted, declaring the Lawndale and Harr[ison stre]et schools, independent primaries, and […] was elected Principal of the first […] Harvard of the second.

Miss Jones was transferred to Lincoln from [O]gden School, there to serve as Head Assist[ant].

UTILITARIAN OR AESTHETIC.

Inspector Grove offered the following, wh[ich] was lost:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Bo[ard that] drawing should be taught in the schools […] chiefly with reference to its value as an aux[iliary …] an art, rather than as an aesthetic accompl[ishment].

Mr. Wilce was put on as Committee for [the] Lawndale School and Mr. Calkins for the Ha[rrison stree]t.

GERMAN.

The Committees on German and Text Bo[oks re]ported the following rules, in order to [give] instruction in German effective. First, T[hat in]struction in German in the District scho[ols] shall comprise a course of three years, and al[l …] divided into three classes. Second, Schol[ars] before being promoted from one class [to an]other shall pass an examination, which s[hall] be held under the inspection of the Committ[ee] on German, and the Superintendent. Th[ird,] Scholars having entered the German class, s[hall] be bound to attend to the instruction in Germ[an till] they have completed the whole course, [and] in case they fail to do so they shall be subje[ct] to the same penalties as are provided [for] neglect of other topics of instruction.

Mr. Stone submitted a minority report, con[cur]ring in the first two rules, but offering as a [substi]tute for the third, that pupils voluntarily [com]mencing German, and afterwards leaving, [sh]all not return to the German class unless [per]mitted by the Superintendent.

VIOLENT POLICEMEN.

Two Officers Arraigned Before the P[olice] Commissioners for Bad Behavior.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a [regu]lar meeting yesterday afternoon; Commi[ssione]rs Talcott, Sheridan, and Klokke present.

Police officer Patrick Pigeon, of the First [Pre]cinct, was arraigned before the Board cha[rged] with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. [Sev]eral citizens appeared as complainants ag[ainst] the officer. It was alleged [that] after a meeting held on [… Cot]tage Grove avenue, last week, the police[man] Pigeon, addressed the crowd congregat[ed in] front of the hall, in an insolent and superci[lious] manner, using language very unbecoming [an] officer, and commanding them [to] disperse. His conduct on [that] particular occasion seemed to those who wit[nessed] the occurrence to have been the result of [over]indulgence in spirituous liquors. Sergeant […]rett, of the same precinct, maintained Officer [Pigeon]'s reliability and efficiency with rob[ust] testimony. The Board assessed a fine of […] days' pay against the accused.

The case of Officer Schooneer, charged [with] using coarse and violent language to a […] was also investigated, and the […] fined three days' pay.

The Board authorized the following […] Sergeants to receive contributions to the O'[Meara] fund: First Precinct, Barrett, Ebertsole, […] Lull. Second Precinct, O'Donnell, […] Douglass, Gerbing, Garrity. Third Pre[cinct …] MacAuley, Bishoff, Hathaway.

The Board then adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS.

A Bill of Indictment Found Against the [Mur]derer of Kane Higgins—The Judges [in Sec]ret Session—Account of the Receiv[er—] Expenditures of the State Insurance [Com]pany.

The Grand Jury yesterday found a tr[ue bill] against William Swaiger, for the murder o[f Kane] Higgins, at Winnetka. The details are of the [most] revolting description.

THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

All the Judges of State Courts met in [secret] session, yesterday afternoon, to determi[ne the] proper course to be taken by the County [Com]missioners in respect to the purchase of [the ab]stract books. Although no formal reso[lution] was arrived at, nor any definite action d[ecided up]on, THE TRIBUNE is at liberty to stat[e that] the views held by the different J[udges] will be submitted to the [County] Commissioners, in time for [action] at their next meeting, if they so elect. It [is un]derstood that a majority of the Judges fav[or the] purchase of the books, provided an ex[amina]tion of them by competent persons prove[s them] to be what they are purported to be. Mr. […] the real estate agent, who is considered […] acquainted with the character of the rec[ords …] [ult]imately as any other man in the city, […] […]al of the County Commissioners, attend[ed the] morning session, for the purpose of clear[ing] several doubtful points in which the […] Judges required information.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Perkins, assignee, yesterday pres[ented …]

...sedene. By agreement, argument on said [illegible] tion postponed till 6th inst.

BANKRUPTCY.

3,167. Peter Adler. Filed creditors' petition and issued provisional warrant for seizure.

NEW SUITS.

10,684. Pierce et al. v. Harman et al. Assumpsit, $6,000.

The Superior Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

558. Walker v. Montgomery. On motion of defendant, time to plead, answer or demur extended till the 16th.

506. Voss v. Voss. Proof of publication, default and reference to Magruder.

553. Graves v. Corrigan. On motion of plaintiff, reference to Scott as to Nefferman.

139. Gillick v. Hubbard. Proof of publication. Default v. all except Hubbard, and reference to Magruder.

634. Strong v. Strong. Proof of publication. Default and reference to Scott.

655. Patterson v. Patterson. Same.

[illegible] Flagg v. Flagg. Proof of publication, default and referred to Scott.

666. Fletcher v. Fletcher. Same.

657. Cloyd v. Cloyd. Same.

734. Carson v. Carson. Same.

737. Kohn v. Kohn. Same.

738. Kufman v. Kufman. Same.

743. Bendheim v. Bendheim. Same.

663. Smith v. Smith. Proof of publication, default, and reference to Magruder.

[illegible] Vogt v. Grassadl et al. Personal service and default v. all defendants, and reference to Magruder.

675. Urry v. Urry. Proof of publication, default and reference to Magruder.

676. Bartlett v. Bartlett. Same.

[illegible] Humason v. Humason. Same.

[illegible] Crandall v. Crandall. Proof of publication, default and reference to Scott.

[illegible] Arnold, executor, v. Walker. Proof of publication, and default v. J. E. Walter and unknown heirs of August Walter, deceased, and reference to Scott.

[illegible] Byford v. Moore, Grant and Swift enter their appearance for the State Savings Institution, and William C. Grant. Time for them to plead, answer or demur extended to the 16th inst.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

3,370. Phillips v. Lyman. Motion of petitioner to amend petition instanter.

2,169. Barrows v. Early. Motion of defendant to continue denied, and time to plead extended to 6th inst.

1,759. Welley v. Parks. Motion of defendant to change venue sustained, and venue changed to Lake.

1,964. Garrison v. Barnett. Motion of defendant to dismiss denied.

2,188. Shobeck v. Hitt. Motion of defendant to dismiss.

1,678. Benton v. Wilder. Motion of defendant to file special pleas instanter.

4,019. Becker v. Ingram. Motion of defendant for leave to file special pleas.

1,991. Dunmore v. Lycoming. By agreement time to plead extended to 10th inst.

1,477. Mister v. McKinnon. Motion of plaintiff to dismiss at plaintiff's costs.

2,364. Republic Insurance Company v. Leonard. On motion of plaintiff, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

2,373. Baldwin v. Fiersheim et al. By stipulation, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

NEW SUITS.

29,[illegible]. Kingsbury v. Third National Bank. Case, in replevin; $3,612.[illegible]. Plaintiff claims the rightful ownership of various promissory notes to the above amount, deposited in the defendant bank, and detained by them.

49,894. Chamberg v. Vichelman. Narr. and cognovit.

39,[illegible]. Jefferson v. Hartman et al. Bill for the administration of the estate of plaintiff's deceased husband, and for the restoration of the ... ceased's will.

The Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

[illegible]. McClelland v. Walker. Time to answer for defendant Walker extended 30 days (to date as of Sept. 2.)

342. Toll v. Lokesberg. Order that the trustee pay certain moneys into Court.

NEW SUITS.

3,753. Garus vs. Neidenhoffer. Assumpsit, $1,000.

3,754. Stewart v. McGregor. Assumpsit, $1,[illegible].

3,755. Sullivan vs. Ellecken. Assumpsit, $1,[illegible].

3,756. Cook vs. Krassmarck. Assumpsit, $1,000.

3,757. Austin vs. Duffy. Narr and cognovit.

3,758. Bittamel et al. v. Wittman. Mechanics' lien on a building erected by petitioners on defendant's lot No. 8 of the resubdivision of Block 14 of the subdivision of the east ½ of the south east ¼ of Section 6, Township 39, north of range 14, east of the third principal meridian, for a balance on account of $267.

3,759. Flannagan vs. Schall and others. Declaration of amount claimed to close on account of [illegible].

3,760. Burkhart vs. Gage et al. Petition to perfect title to land.

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1 [illegible]	15,000
1 [illegible]	10,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000
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Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, LOUISVILLE, KY.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education—Salaries of First Assistants—Resignations, Appointments, and Transfers of Teachers—Rules for Teaching German.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, President King in the chair. Present—Inspectors Hesing, Wilce, Richberg, Runyan, Stone, Wells, Goggin, Prussing, Hambleton, Bishop, Reynolds.

LEASES.

Mr. Wilce offered a resolution, which was adopted, ratifying the action of the President in signing the lease of the new rooms of the Board, LaSalle street.

Mr. Runyan offered the following, which was adopted:

Ordered, That the President and Secretary of the Board shall sign and execute all leases of school property which shall be leased by order, resolution, or direction of this Board, and, when signed and executed, the same shall be taken to be the act and deed of this Board.

FILLING AND EXCAVATING.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported, recommending the acceptance of the bid of Philip Devit for excavating on the Harrison and Third avenue lot, and filling the Kinzie and Carson street lots.

Mr. Richberg moved that that portion be referred relative to excavation.

It was lost, and the report was adopted, as a whole.

FURNITURE.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture submitted bids for desks, etc., for the Ogden and [illegible] Schools, as follows: National School Furniture Company, $3,[illegible]; Novelty Works, of [illegible]ling, $2,916.75; A. H. Andrews, $4,[illegible], and they recommended the bid of A. H. Andrews be accepted.

It was so ordered.

SALARIES.

The Committee on Salaries submitted the following:

Whereas, On the 19th day of June, 1872, the Board of Education of the City of Chicago adopted the salaries of First Assistants for the school year commencing Sept. 2, 1872, at the rate of $500 for the first fourteen weeks, $600 for the first year, $700 for the second year, and $750 for the third year; and

Whereas, It is expedient and advisable that First Assistants should have at least two years and fourteen weeks' experience as teachers in our schools, and that none but those best qualified should be appointed First Assistants; therefore,

Resolved, That First Assistants shall receive salaries at the rate of $[illegible] per annum, from and including the 2d day of September, 1872.

It was adopted.

FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had audited bills amounting to $13,717.85.

They were ordered paid.

The Committee also submitted a bill of $10,[illegible] for special assessments for improvements on streets on which school property is situated, which was ordered paid.

SCHOOL FUND PROPERTY.

The Committee on School Fund Property submitted a resolution leasing to the city, for an Engine House and Police Station lot, the ground on the corner of Harrison street and Pacific avenue at double the valuation of May, 1870.

The report was adopted.

The question of the form of the lease was referred to the President and Judiciary Committee.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Committee on Appointments reported recommending the adoption of the resignations of [illegible] A. Adams, M. L. Moody, E. C. McClellan, M. [illegible] Cammon, C. B. Cox, M. E. Thompson, M. E. Johnson, Mattie J. Baker, M. Belle Wheeler, Ellen [illegible] Adams, A. K. Creswell, S. E. Drake, Frances Noyes, M. L. North, Hattie L. Davis, M. A. [illegible]ney, A. P. Gates, M. Richardson, M. Perkins, [illegible] Sands, M. C. Fitch, M. A. Sanborn, and J. Caldwell.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were recommended: C. P. Mahoney, to the Haven; H. A. Ran[illegible], to the Hayes; F. L. Smith, to the Clarke; [illegible] Gaylord, to the Wentworth Avenue, and H. Butler, to Lawndale.

The report was adopted.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers were recommended and confirmed: Wm. Butterfield, from Kinzie to [illegible]; M. A. Skinner, Jones to Moseley; A. [illegible], Wentworth Avenue to Moseley; N. E. [illegible], Franklin to Moseley; H. A. Freeman, [illegible] to Brown; A. G. DeLuce, Dore to Foster; [illegible] L. Costello, Lincoln to Newberry; E. T. Colvin, Lincoln to Washington; S. E. Austin, Ogden to Washington; J. F. Maguire, M. Murphy, and M. [illegible] Byrne, to the Newberry; M. J. Danforth and A. M. Dickinson to the Wells; M. E. Graves, Franklin to Skinner; A. L. Hill to the Haven; [illegible] E. Bass, Mitchell to Haven; F. A. Brandon to [illegible]; J. Dunning, Pearson to Clark; L. C. [illegible] and F. R. Shepard, Franklin to Pearson; M. L. Darkin, Kinzie to Pearson; M. [illegible], Foster to Pearson; L. Johnson and L. [illegible], Franklin to Pearson Street; C. J. Chamberlain, Douglas to Calumet avenue; G. Griffing, [illegible] Street to Lincoln; A. M. Duffy, Clarke to [illegible].

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

The following persons were appointed First Assistants: Scammon, H. D. Shipman and [illegible]hanna Walsh; Moseley, Anna A. Palmer, [illegible] and Louisa Bursky; Brown, M. E. Spence and George Moody; Foster, M. E. Smith, E. Mat[illegible] and A. C. De Luce; Skinner, M. S. [illegible]ayes and J. G. Hornby; Lincoln, S. Jamot, E. Turner, and Jennie Allen; Mitchell street, [illegible] Fessmore; Calumet avenue, E. E. Barker, M. [illegible] Shewell; Carpenter, Miss Minnie Low and [illegible] Irwin; Haven, A. E. Anderson, A. Kavanagh, M. E. Balch; Hayes, V. Sayre; Clark, S. Oberlander; Douglas, Florence S. Tullis, A. [illegible]omis, L. B. Brown.

SCHOOL LAND LESSEES.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution relative to the controversy between the city and the lessees of school ground, reported the Board had no power to settle the controversy, and it must be left to the Common Council.

CONTRACTS.

On motion of Mr. Goggin, it was ordered that all contracts for supplies, building, etc., amounting to over $100, be signed by the President.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School Committee recommended that for the present all the pupils in the High School class, residing west of Aberdeen and Curtis, and south of Twelfth street, attend a class at the Brown School.

It was so ordered.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent reported that the High School was full. The High School classes numbered 160. The other schools are opening well, though they were not as full as usual. The school at the corner of Clark and Harrison ought to be made an independent primary for the present, as well as the one at Lawndale.

It was resolved that when the Board adjourn it be till Tuesday, to consider the bids for the Harrison street building.

Mr. Runyan offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the Lawndale and Harrison street schools, independent primaries, and Miss [illegible] was elected Principal of the first and Miss Barnard of the second.

Miss Jones was transferred to Lincoln from the Ogden School, there to serve as Head Assistant.

UTILITARIAN OR AESTHETIC.

Inspector Grove offered the following, which was lost:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that drawing should be taught in the schools, chiefly with reference to its value as an utilitarian art, rather than as an aesthetic accomplishment.

Mr. Wilce was put on as Committee for the Lawndale School and Mr. Calkins for the Harrison street.

GERMAN.

The Committees on German and Text Books reported the following rules, in order to make instruction in German effective. First. That instruction in German in the district schools shall comprise a course of three years, and shall be divided into three classes. Second. Scholars, before being promoted from one class into another shall pass an examination, which shall be held under the inspection of the Committee on German, and the Superintendent. Third. Scholars having entered the German class, shall be bound to attend to the instruction in German until they have completed the whole course, and in case they fail to do so they shall be subjected to the same penalties as are provided in the case of other topics of instruction.

Mr. Stone submitted a minority report, concurring in the first two rules, but offering as a substitute for the third, that pupils voluntarily commencing German, and afterwards leaving it, shall not return to the German class unless permitted by the Superintendent.

VIOLENT POLICEMEN.

Two Officers Arraigned Before the Police Commissioners for Bad Behavior.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon; Commissioners Talcott, Sheridan, and Klokke present.

Police officer Patrick Pigeon, of the First Precinct, was arraigned before the Board charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Several citizens appeared as complainants against the officer. It was alleged that, after a meeting held on Cottage Grove avenue, last week, the policeman, Pigeon, addressed the crowd congregating in front of the hall, in an insolent and supercilious manner, using language very unbecoming an officer, and commanding them to disperse. His conduct on that particular occasion seemed to those who witnessed the occurrence to have been the result of over indulgence in spirituous liquors. Sergeant Barrett, of the same precinct, maintained Officer Pigeon's reliability and efficiency with rebutting testimony. The Board assessed a fine of five days' pay against the accused.

The case of Officer Schooncer, charged with using coarse and violent language to a fellow officer, was also investigated and the officer fined three days' pay.

The Board authorized the following Police Sergeants to receive contributions to the O'Meara Fund: First Precinct, Barrett, Ebertsole, Hood, Lull. Second Precinct, O'Donnell, Bestel, Douglass, Gerbing, Garrity. Third Precinct, MacAuley, Bishop, Hathaway.

The Board then adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS.

A Bill of Indictment Found Against the Murderer of Kane Higgins—The Judges in Secret Session—Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State Insurance Company.

The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against William Sweiger, for the murder of Kane Higgins, at Winnetka. The details are of the most revolting description.

THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

All the Judges of State Courts met in secret session, yesterday afternoon, to determine the proper course to be taken by the County Commissioners in respect to the purchase of the abstract books. Although no formal resolution was arrived at, nor any definite action decided on, THE TRIBUNE is at liberty to state that the views held by the different Judges will be submitted to the County Commissioners, in time for action at their next meeting, if they so elect. It is understood that a majority of the Judges favor the purchase of the books, provided an examination of them by competent persons proves them to be what they are purported to be. Mr. Rees, the real estate agent, who is considered to be acquainted with the character of the records as well as any other man in the city, and several of the County Commissioners, attended the morning session, for the purpose of clearing up several doubtful points in which the learned Judges required information.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Perkins, assignee, yesterday presented the following statement of receipts and expenditures to Mr. Hibbard, Register in Bankruptcy:

Received.

Amount in safe	$[illegible]
Proceeds of C. Freeland's note	7[illegible]
Collected on two railroad coupons	[illegible]
Collected on Peoria Bond No. 7	1,[illegible]
[illegible] on Peoria Bond No. 7	[illegible]
Note of R. F. Harrison and interest	1,[illegible]
[illegible] M. E. Church, sterling, and interest	1,[illegible]
Two coupons, Kansas City bonds	[illegible]
R. L. Baltzemaller, on sale of claim against Teutonia Insurance Company	2[illegible]
J. A. Griddell's note, and interest	1,[illegible]
National Loan and Trust Company, on Aug. 31, under stipulation	2[illegible]
Of A. J. Burlbut, Receiver of State Insurance Company	15,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Expenditures.

Sundry disbursements	$[illegible]
Balance on hand	2[illegible]

THE DELINQUENT TAXES.

In the matter of judgment for delinquent taxes, before Judge Wallace, yesterday afternoon, on motion of Corporation Counsel Tuley, an order was entered that all objectors file their objections by this morning at 10 a.m., when the whole matter will come up for argument, both as to the jurisdiction of the Court and the validity of the special assessment rolls. It is understood that judgments will be entered at once against those lots or parcels of lands, which are not represented by attorneys, and which are in arrears for special assessments or general taxes. An objection raised was against the fee bill of the Clerk of the Court, he having been in the habit of charging $1.50 for each lot advertised, and entered upon his books for judgment, while the attorneys claim that his fees should only be $1.50 for each parcel of lots.

CALL OF DOCKET.

In the Superior Court, the call of the docket of cases before the fire will take place on Thursday morning.

A CHEAP WATCH.

How a Menominee Physician Parted Company with an $80 Watch for $1.50.

One A. L. Buck, who represents himself to be a physician residing in Menominee, Michigan, was the victim of a somewhat novel confidence game, yesterday. *In transitu* from his home to Omaha, he remained in this city for a day or two, to witness, probably the energy displayed in the rebuilding of Chicago. His funds proving insufficient to continue his journeyings, he hoped to replenish a not over plethoric purse by having recourse to a sale of his gold watch, upon which he places a value of $80. With this object in view, he straightway proceeded to a cheap auction shop on South Canal street, where he deposited the time-keeper for sale, awaiting the result. The proprietor of the store, having been apprised of the value of the watch, informed its owner that no more than $30 could be obtained for the article. The man readily paid, in advance, to the auctioneer $4, the commission charged for the sale. The factor opened the sale, and received as the first bid $25, and the second $30. He declared the watch sold to the highest bidder and proposed to the countryman that a first payment of $1.50 be accepted, the balance to be paid upon application the succeeding day. To this arrangement the Doctor objected, and threatened to call in a policeman. The dealer then declared his intention to dispose of it to the first bidder, and suiting his action to the word, sold the watch for the sum of $1.50, which he handed to the owner. Yesterday, Dr. Buck applied to Mayor Medill for satisfaction, who, after patiently listening to a recital of the facts, assigned Officer Silver to investigate the affair.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

AT LIBERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Yesterday the names of the following visitors from abroad were registered among others. A. C. Sayles, W. W. Baldwin, and E. G. Wright, of Burlington, Iowa; James McBryde, Conl, Pa.; J. L. Stickney, Aurora, Ill.; John Ling, Clinton, Iowa; J. F. O'Brien, Taycheedah, Wis.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A meeting of the Greeley and Koerner Club of the Seventeenth Ward will be held this evening, at No. 477 North Wells-st.

The Fifth Ward Liberals meet this evening at Falkenburg's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets.

There will be a meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Twentieth Ward this evening at the corner of Huron and Clark streets. All friends of the cause are invited.

Sidney Thomas, Esq., of Chicago, has engaged to address a mass meeting of Liberals, at Geneva, Ill., to-morrow evening.

EIGHTH WARD MEETING.

The Eighth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club held a meeting at the corner of Mitchell and Canal streets, last evening. President O'Brien occupied the chair. There were about seventy persons in attendance, and they were very enthusiastic. Carter H. Harrison made an eloquent speech, calling upon all good Democrats to stand by the Cincinnati nominees. Every true Democrat ignored the *Louisville* side-show, as it was run in the interest of Grant, and the people's money paid the expenses. Brief addresses were also made by W. J. Onahan, Captain Crowley, and others.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A New Fire Alarm Telegraph.

The Council Committees on Judiciary, and Fire and Water, met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office to investigate a new system of fire alarm telegraph, the adoption of which in this city is being urged by the inventors and manufacturers. It is claimed that this new system enjoys many advantages over that now in use, and that the apparatus can be introduced at much less expense to the city. By means of a peculiar construction in this new instrument it is claimed a large saving of electrical substance may be obtained, which will, in the course of one year, represent a considerable equivalent in money. The new apparatus is much less complicated than the system at present used; and in Cleveland, where it is altogether employed, it gives perfect and universal satisfaction. The President of the company manufacturing the new alarm is Mr. Geo. B. Hicks, formerly the Chicago agent of the Associated Press. He accompanies his patent to this city.

Sanitary Matters.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Rauch submitted his report of the mortality for the week ending Aug. 31, showing a total of 299 deaths, being a decrease of 55 from the preceding week. Cholera infantum carried off 94; convulsions, 32; diarrhoea, 20; brain disease, 10; whooping cough, 9; consumption, 9; small-pox, 8; teething, 6; accident, 5; meningitis, 5. The highest death-rate was in the Seventh, Fifteenth, Eighth and Sixth Wards, and the lowest in the Fifth Ward. The number of houses infected by small pox is less than for any week during the past ten months, and it is recommended that the regulations with regard to vaccination be strictly enforced in the public and private schools.

Everything.

—Ex-Governor Pound, of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman House.

—R. J. Lydicker, of the United States Army, is in the city.

—The regular monthly meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held in the Home this morning at 10 o'clock.

—At a regular meeting of the Dominion Benevolent Association, to be held this evening at No. 185 West Randolph street, an essay will be read by Dr. Curran, formerly of New Brunswick.

—James O'Brien, the Chicago handball player, challenges any man in the State of Illinois to play him five games single-handed, for $100 or $200.

—The following building permits were wanted by the Board of Public Works yesterday: To P. Shuttler, two-story and basement stone building, 24x82, on West Adams street; Peter Smith & Co., two story and basement brick building, 80x46, southwest corner of Michigan and Wells streets.

—The Board of Public Works, at their meeting yesterday, received and opened the following proposals for the construction of an engine house, Southport avenue: M. Acton, $3,750; J. S. Sewdon, $4,100; A. Long & Co., $3,944, and J. O'Sullivan, $3,998. No awards were made.

—There was a meeting of the butchers and drovers of this city, held last evening, at No. 157 Madison street, for the purpose of forming an association which will more thoroughly unite the members of their various branches of trade. They disclaim all intention of indulging in a strike at the present or any other time.

—At the Fair now in progress in the Jesuits' School, on Morgan street, a new feature was introduced last evening, which promises to create a good deal of excitement. A costly gold-headed cane has been purchased, which will be presented to the candidate for Presidential honors who shall receive the most votes at the Fair.

—The Active and Lakeside Clubs played their second game of base ball for the city championship at the park, corner State and Twenty-second streets, yesterday afternoon, the Actives winning by a score of 23 to 4. The Actives and Garnets play next Saturday on the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets. The Socials and Uniques play this afternoon corner of State and Twenty-third streets.

—The new synagogue of the Congregation Rodef Sholom (promoters of peace) will be inaugurated on Friday next at 5 o'clock p.m. The synagogue is situated at the corner of May and Second streets. The congregation is a new organization, formed by members of the North Side congregation, which was broken up by the great fire, and by a number of Israelites living on the West Side. The present meeting-house is No. 122 North Peoria street, whence the congregation will proceed in procession to the new church.

—Mr. Houston Kennedy, living near Marin, Texas, was killed, on the 15th ult., by an unknown negro—stabbed to the heart. The murder was totally unprovoked. The assassin, at last advices, had not been arrested, but was being hotly pursued, and it was thought, would soon be captured. On the 19th of June last, Mr. Kennedy married Miss Lizzie Smedley, of Chicago, who is thus left a widow after less than two months of wedded life.

—The good people of the Town of Lake have determined to be no longer annoyed by wild herds of Texas and Cherokee cattle, that heretofore have been allowed to roam at will over their bread pastures. At a meeting of the Trustees, held in the Town Hall at the Stock Yards, last evening, it was resolved that hereafter no Texas or Cherokee cattle shall be driven through any of the streets or alleys of the Town of Lake, under heavy penalties.

—The attention of the police authorities of the West Division is directed to the corner of De Koven and Bunker streets and vicinity, where a number of boys are in the habit of beating an old and crippled horse with great brutality. The animal is scarcely able to walk, yet the young ruffians hitch it to a crazy wagon, and belabor it with clubs when it refuses, from sheer exhaustion, to proceed. Residents in the neighborhood are pained daily by this inhuman spectacle, and they desire that an officer should be sent to put an end to the animal's sufferings, or drive away the boys.

Steam Cured Feathers.

Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, can be made more delightful by using steam cured feathers, prepared by A. S. Ermay, No. 217 West Madison street. Bedding of every variety on hand and made to order. Feather beds, pillows, and hair mattresses renovated and deodorized by steam, by new and improved machinery.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

The Cotton Crop.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3.—The caterpillars in Alabama have stripped the cotton fields bare in [illegible]. Some of the cotton fields are said to be so overrun that the worms could be ladled up in furrows by the hand'uls, such are the multitudes. There was terrible alarm at first because of their eating the half-grown bolls, but things are quieter now, and planters are more hopeful. They still insist that, without high prices, the crop will not pay the cost of production. It is estimated that the crop is about 10 per cent below the yield of last year.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country." Stanton & Co., Grocers, Chicago. Sold by all the leading dealers.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery. Great Reduction in Prices. Tickets sold at J. B. MARTINEZ & Co., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

Flashing in their pearly sheen, From the glorious coralline, See those teeth entrancing! While also, the bark and front; Kiss by the fragrant SOZODONT, May beauty's mouth be garnished!

In Every Quarter of the Globe Where it is known, and there are few tribes where it is not, the Mexican Mustang Liniment takes precedence of all similar preparations. Its transcendent merits have obtained for it a popularity seldom reached by any proprietary medicine. In its infancy the fiat of its success was pronounced in the wide-spread indorsement which it received from physicians, veterinary surgeons, horsemen and the public generally. No one now thinks of questioning its claim to be considered the Standard Liniment of America.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR-LOAD OF LARGE HORSES FOR SALE. Horses for sale at all times at 222 West Lake-st. BARBER, BRENICK & BROWN.

FOR SALE—5-YEAR OLD HORSE, SOUND and kind, for $80; also black mare, nice traveller, at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON and several new buggies cheap at No. 281 East [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A FARMER—A good family or express horse; also two good buggy mares; they are very fast; warranted sound and true. Apply to 226 East Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A 4-YEAR OLD MARE, SOUND and gentle, with buggy and harness, at a bargain. Inquire at 899 South Clark-st., near Archer-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 HORSES OF ALL kinds, phaeton, open top buggy, and single harness, 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE for suburban lot, young, small-sized horse; an excellent driver and good style. Address O 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HAMBLETONIAN colt, 5 years old, past; long tail; very stylish. 606 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF WORK horses; also, horse, buggy, and harness, cheap, at planing mill, corner Twenty-second and Loomis.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CARRIAGES, coupe rockaways jump seat buggies, and phaetons best makes, at low prices. EDWARDS' Sale Rooms, 319 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies, slide seats—a large variety at low prices the remainder of the season, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 344 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND TOP-buggy. Address N 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD HORSE, DEMOcrat wagon and harness. Must be sold for want of use. Paint Shop, 95 West Madison-st, basement.

FOR SALE—AT SANBORN'S STABLE IN THE rear of 144 West Monroe-st. some heavy draught horses; also some good drivers; one good worker for $85, and three sets of heavy harness.

NEW SEWING MACHINE OR CASH FOR A good phaeton, buggy and horse. Address L C V, 141 South Sangamon-st.

T. E. BROOKMAN, 130 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., have on sale a pair of good driving horses, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them; also, some open and top buggies, business and farm wagons, single and double harness, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, AND delivery wagon, at 702 West Lake-st.

WANTED—HORSES AND BUGGY OR LIGHT wagon in exchange for lots in one of the finest suburban towns near Chicago. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SQUARE BOX BUGGY OR LIGHT wagon; also, one single harness. COOLEY & BROS., 278 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 8 TO 9 rooms immediately; West Side preferred. Address Hotel Reporter office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURing purposes a room or rooms, with from 2 to 5 horse power. Address stating size, location, and terms, U 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE of seven or more rooms, modern improvements, on South Side, by a thoroughly responsible tenant; possession wanted about Oct. 1. Address A 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON ONE OF the avenues north of Thirty-first-st., furnished or unfurnished. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, in private family, on West Side, within 20 minutes' walk of Court House. Address H G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL ROOM AND fixtures, in some desirable part of the city, for a cigar and confectionery store and news depot; one with small back room preferred. Address, stating rent, Z 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS tenant, for private family furnished residence in the South Division, south of Twelfth and north of Twenty-fifth, with 12 or 15 rooms; all the modern improvements. Will pay $2,000 per annum rent. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 161 La Salle-st, Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, on the West Side, in a good locality. Address B 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING FOR HOtel, 50 to 150 rooms, in burnt district, South Side to be furnished to suit customer. Address X 53, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE & STATIONARY, 4 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 54 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE 16 FOOT 20-INCH, ONE 16 foot 25-inch, one 12 foot 24 inch, five 12-foot 20-inch, three 8-foot 16-inch, two 5 foot 14-inch engine lathes, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st. Second-hand engine lathes, iron planes, and woodworking machinery at great bargains, by W. A. JAMES & CO.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NOS. 34 AND 36 North Jefferson-st. with engine, boiler, shafting, and foundry. Also, "Gordon," "Liberty" and "Nonpareil" job presses, in good order. TOWER, CLAASSEN & CO., 34 and 36 North Jefferson-st.

H. B. SMITH'S PATENT WOOD-WORKING machinery. A full line in stock for sale by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILers, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S Machinery Depot, 275 South Canal-st.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS—AN EXcellent Forsaith Folding Machine, second hand, but good as new. For sale at a handsome discount from price of new. Can be seen at Printers' Warehouse. S. P. ROUNDS, 12 North Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, Loan office, 544 State-st.

J. C. BARTLETT, 202 EAST MADISON-ST., agent for American watches, will retail Elgin watches 25 per cent below the factory price list until further notice. 1,000 second-hand gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc., at half usual prices.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—FOREMEN, BOSS MASONS AND carpenters and others having men in their employ to improve a chance to double their income without interfering with regular business. Address L 62, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW ELIPTIC SEWING machines at $50 each; the price in store is $75. They have never been used. Inquire at 225 Cybourn-av, or 269 South Dearborn-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 137 East Eighteenth-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 127 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 338 West Madison-st.; branch, 645 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.; A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO ACquire a practical knowledge of the French language, and will pay a round sum to a good teacher for accomplishment of same. Address Box 14, Chicago P. O.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — A GENTLEMAN about to open a real estate office wants an active young man acquainted with the business as partner; one having from $1,000 to $2,000 preferred. Address R 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR OVER, to join the advertiser in manufacturing soap at Chicago. Works are built and in complete running order. A practical soap maker preferred. References given and required. Address Post-office Box 187.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $2,500 IN hotel business—new house ready to open—or would borrow money and give a good situation, a chance not seldom met with. Address for one week, when an interview can be had, L 44 Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY THE AGENT OF A Detroit fine cut chewing tobacco works. A good man with a small capital will find this a rare opportunity. Address G 51, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 287 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great powers. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with ... Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW FROM PHILadelphia desires the acquaintance of some middle-aged gentleman; she is fond of riding and amusements, and would like a social companion, with a view to matrimony. Address A 60, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL KATIE, THE COOK WHO lived at 287 Michigan-av. last winter, please send her address to S. H. KERFOOT, 100 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT ON Langley-av., Estery and basement, near an ... and horse-car, between South Park Boulevard ... $1,500 down, balance on long time. ... New house, barn, and 1 acre at Englewood; fine improvements, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, etc., etc.; a pleasant home; will sell or take improved city property and pay difference. Houses, 11 ... on West Indiana-st., cheap, $3,500, terms easy. 18 acres, some good for subdivision, on the railroad, very cheap. 1 acre, with good house and fine improvements, at Englewood, a bargain $3,000. 39 acres near Washington Heights, $150 per acre if taken this week. 50 residence lots at Lawndale, large ..., near depot ... cheapest offered in Lawndale. 50 choice lots near Humboldt Park, at $300. 135 feet on Michigan-av. and ... one-sixth cash, and balance in 5 years; this is one of the best property offered in avenue property. Lots on Wabash and Indiana-avs., Englewood, Wicker Park, and Brighton. Call and examine. LINGLE & DARLOW, Room 11, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY SHEPPARD & STREETER, Room 2, Phoenix Block, 136 East Madison-st.: 200 feet on West Lake-st., near Wood-st. 20 feet on North Water-st., near Clark-st. 25 feet on East Madison-st., near Fifth-av. 4 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near State-st. 25 feet on Oakley-st., between Monroe and Adams-st. 3 lots on corner of Sophia and North Halsted-sts. 4 lots at Washington Heights. Stores, offices and dwellings for rent in different parts of the city.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS; CHEAP LOTS—On monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West VanBuren and Jackson-sts., and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren street cars, and supplied by water. Price from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per lot, in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Couch Subdivision, No. 13 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY ROGERS & TOBIN, 206 WEST Madison-st. $6,500—A fine two-story house and lot on Lincoln-st., near Adams, a bargain. $6,000—Good two-story house and lot on Lincoln-st., near Jackson. Lots on Harrison-st. for $750, 5 minutes' walk to cars; cheap. Lots on Flournoy-st. from $500. ... half their value. Lots on Campbell-av. near the cars, very cheap. Lots on Centre-av. at $65 per foot worth $90. Lots on Lill-av. $1,000, a good investment. Lots at Englewood from $12 to $15 per foot. These are cheap. For several valuable lots on Randolph-st., near Union Park, will take a farm in part payment, balance easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, corner Madison and La Salle-sts., Otis Block, Room 10. West Jackson-st., between Centre and Aberdeen, 24x135 feet at $150 per foot. Walnut-st., between Oakley and Leavitt at $75 per foot. Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne, 2 lots at [illegible]. Corner Clinton and Harrison-sts., 20x110 feet at $[illegible]. Second-st., 10 lots, each 25x125, at $750, on buyer's own terms.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS. 110 feet on Second-st., near Oakley. 75 feet on Ashley-st., near Robey-st. 75 feet on Fulton-st., near Ada-st. 25 feet on Fulton, near Oakley-st. Lots on Stewart-av., near Fifty-fifth-st. Lots on Stewart-av., near Fifty-first-st. Lots on Wrightwood-av., near Halsted-st. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 57 Washington-st., and 674 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES south. 100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st. 50 ft Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st. 50 ft Michigan-av., cor Forty-eighth-st. 150 ft Prairie-av., near Forty-third-st. 50 ft Prairie-av., near Forty-eighth-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 467 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 132 OAKLEY-ST., NEAR FULton large house and lot, price low, possession can be had immediately. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—3 FINE BRICK HOUSES ON THIRty-eighth-st. and Johnson-place at a great bargain, only $800 cash balance monthly, semi annually, or annual payments. Call and investigate. J. C. McCORD & CO., 448 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House: Brick house and lot 24x171 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $24,000, or will exchange for good suburban property. Bargain in house and lot on Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., $7,500.

FOR SALE—141x180 ON ELLIS-AV., WITH large double house and good barn, near lake, depot and horse-cars; furnace, range, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Elegant residence, with lot 172x200; good barn, fruit trees, and all conveniences to house, near Hyde Park depot, south and east corner; $16,000. Two-story frame, with lot 100x185, near Hyde Park depot and overlooking lake, $6,500. Very fine building lots at Hyde Park, Kenwood, Oakland, and Woodlawn. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN ACRE property, having half a mile boulevard front; $[illegible] received at first cash payment, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. For particulars inquire of HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTIeth, 24x175 feet, $150 per foot; $[illegible] cash, balance five years. GEO. A. EMERY, 467 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN, WAbash, and State-st., at Fifty-sixth-st.; bargains. GEO. A. EMERY, 467 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. H. MORRIS—ROOM 2, No. 47 West Randolph-st. One octagon marble front house, near Union Park, cheap, $12,000. One elegant brick front house, Adams-st. $[illegible]. 200 feet, manufacturing site, West Polk-st. ... feet or would exchange for improved city real estate and pay large cash difference. 78 Irving Park lots in original subdivision at the very low price of $[illegible] per lot. Also, several farms, to exchange.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All outside fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st, basement.

FOR SALE—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., 100 ft front by 200 ft deep; this property will be sold together or in 25 ft lots; prices to be reasonable. PARK & CLARK, 290 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House: 400x400 feet on Michigan-st. 80 feet east of Dearborn-st. at $150 per foot. Capitalists will note that is the cheapest property offered in that vicinity and must advance. Houses and lots of all sizes, grades, and prices.

FOR SALE—250 FEET ON MICHIGAN AND Wabash-avs. and State-st., Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., at a bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES ON FIFTY-FIRST-ST., and just west of Halsted-st., very cheap and on easy terms. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—300 FEET CORNER OF WABASH-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; will exchange for houses and lots on one of the avenues north of Thirty-first-st. and pay some difference. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON KANKAKEE-AV. Good, high ground. $[illegible] Terms, one-third cash. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 LOT WITH 2 HOUSES, CHEAP for cash. Inquire at 79 DeKoven-st. ANTON COHN.

FOR SALE—HOUSE-HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two story cottages at Oakland (Fortieth-st.) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement, gas materials, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,500; $800 cash and balance in 5 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; a good investment; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT, 48x175 feet to an alley, east front, on Lake-av., 600 feet north of Egan-av.; water and gas; nice shrubbery; very near horse and steam cars; only $9,000. All persons wanting a universally good house with very ... will find this a decided bargain. Terms easy. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., east front near Fifty-third-st., at $75 per foot for this week only. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—150 HOUSES AND LOTS; 500 VAcant lots; 20 farms to exchange for city property; also desirable suburban tracts to subdivide. Inquire of J. H. HOOKER, 391 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.: CHOICE EAST FRONT building lots, 50x200 feet, just outside of Oakwood-av. (the new boulevard), considerably below market price. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND lots. Fulton-st. cottage and fine lot, $4,500. Walnut-st. 4 fine new cottages being built. Walnut-st. very choice new house $6,500. Hubbard-st. house, two good tenements, $3,700. Fulton-st. brick house and lot, $5,000. Twenty-eighth-st. two cottages, each $2,200. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK, 2 TWO-story and brick basement houses, nearly completed, with lots; price, $6,500 each. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE near street cars, containing 14 rooms; price, $7,500. D. LEONARD, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT WITH TWO HOUSES, GROcery store included. 483 South Union-st.

FOR SALE—200 WILL SECURE IT. POSSESsion immediately. Small cottage and lot on Rockwell-st., near Harrison. Only $1,5[illegible], on long time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS TO-DAY FOR CASH—Lot on Cossitt-st., near Lake, $800. Lots on Colorado-av., near Leavitt, $850. Lots on First and Third-sts., near Robey, $900. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDINGS AND LOT ON the North Branch, north of Division-st. bridge; one building 60 by 22 feet, 2 stories, suitable for a factory; two tenement houses; would sell buildings separately. Address E. J. CHAPIN, 209 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Jackson and Leavitt sts and Western-av.; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them; office open until 8 o'clock every evening. STORRY, ALLEN & CO., 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER DOUGLAS-place and Stanton-av., lot 54x120. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES FRONTING CENtral Park; very desirable property. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st. corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtage, 5 rooms; two new 10-room dwellings and lots on West Side. T. B. BOYD, 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NEW 5 ROOM COTtage on Adams-st., near California-av. Inquire at 1[illegible] Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON SMALL MONTHLY payments, a large two story house of 10 rooms, bath, etc., with lot; centrally located; neighborhood excellent. Inquire of J. M. HIRSCH, 88 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—30 ACRES NEAR Central Park. 24 lots near Central Park. 1 lot, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st. 1 lot, Johnson-av., near Fortieth-st. 1 lot, Prairie-av., near Fortieth-st. JAMES H. BILL, 289 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars. Commutation fare 5 cents. Artesian well on the property, flowing 500 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the whole property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on very easy terms. Small payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 39 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—AT NORTH EVANSton, 30 beautiful grove lots will be sold at auction, on the grounds, at North Evanston, Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1872. For particulars see auction column and JOHN CULVER, No. 162 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—30 ACRES IN Sections 24, 25, 26. JOHN ROCKWELL, 251 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE $160,000—THE 30-ACRE Block, southwest corner Thirty-first and Western-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House: Neat house and lot at Hyde Park, near the depot, on Jefferson-av., $4,000. Fine house and large grounds at Kenwood, $[illegible]. One and a half acres near Fifty-fifth Boulevard and Fort Wayne R. R., $4,200.

FOR SALE—25 HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS on the highest part of the ridge at South Englewood fronting Halsted and other improved streets, just north of new depot. Dummy trains are run to and from the Rock Island depot on Van Buren street to accommodate laborers and mechanics. Several good houses will be built upon the adjoining lots this fall. Terms, $25 down, and balance $5 per month. Will give long time on all the purchase money to purchasers who will build immediately. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS fronting south on the proposed Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, and only 2 blocks from new depot at South Englewood, accessible by improved streets and by frequent daily dummy trains on Rock Island R. R. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN EVANSton lots, short distance from main depot, only $250 and $300; easy terms. Call for plats and all information. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR CALUMET HARbor; very desirable for a profitable investment. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—300 FEET, FOUR CORNERS, IN Block 18, Irving Park, at a bargain. D. LEONARD, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY SHEPPARD & STREETER, Room 2, Phoenix Block, 136 East Madison-st.: House and lot in Waukegan, Ill., and property in vicinity of same, either for sale or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, $[illegible]. 20 acres near Humboldt Park $1,500. 20 acres near Irving Park, $[illegible]. Lots in Washington Heights, near depot, $200, on 5 years' time. PHILLIPS & HUFFINGTON, 73 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL NORTH EVANSTON lots within 10 rods of depot in the grove, and furnish material for building; no payment down. C. L. JENKS, 36 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIVE ACRE PIECE, SOUTH OF the Lake View House, running from the lake to Dummy road, and having about 150 feet front on lake shore drive; cheap, if taken at once. SCHRADER BROTHERS, 165 West Randolph-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF LAND IN SECTION 4, 17, 12, near Maywood, in Cook County, Ill.; 10 acres of land in Town of Lyons, Cook County, Ill. SCHRADER BROTHERS, 165 West Randolph-st. Room 22.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 200 ACRES GOOD land, near Hinsdale; this will be sold at a great bargain if taken immediately. GEO. A. EMERY, 467 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—10 acres within the limits of the city of Waukegan, handsomely improved. Good house, orchard and small fruit, well and cistern, etc. Will sell 5 acres if desired. Title perfect. Possession immediately. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY south and west of city limits; very cheap; easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 365 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORmal School, a new French roof cottage; very convenient; 50 foot lot. For sale cheap; easy terms; small payment down. Inquire or address OWNER, 850 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park or Ravenswood; whole blocks or lots in either suburb at lowest prices. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—200x150 FEET northwest corner Adams and Fiftieth-sts; very cheap. Wabash-av. and Forty-sixth-st., 126 feet front; choice property; price low. JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—IN COTTAGE GROVE, CORNER 45th-st. and Evans-av., a new three-story house for $35 per month. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS; HARD and soft water and stable; nice location. 139 Western-av., southwest corner of Adams. Rent cheap. Apply at once on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 3-STORY HOUSES, with all modern improvements, at No. 654 and 656 West Indiana-st.; will rent the whole or part of each house as parties may desire; each floor finished complete, with water, etc. Inquire of THOMAS BARROWS & CO., 73 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP NEW COTTAGE NEAR Lincoln Park; $300 will buy the furniture, new and complete for housekeeping. Inquire of J. S. FORD & CO., 78 West Washington-st., or 223 Belden-place.

TO RENT—MY HOUSE, AND WILL SELL furniture to amount of $200; possession now. Apply at 403 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1[illegible] WEST TAYLOR-ST., corner Aberdeen; 8 rooms, bath-room, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, barn, etc. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—$12.50 PER MONTH, FOUR ROOM cottage at Washington Heights; $20 per month for cottage on Southwest Side, one block from cars. W. WATSON, Jr., Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, WITH barn, furnished, if desired; possession immediately. Apply at No. 20 Union Block. West of Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, West-av., near Indiana, $90; plenty of boarders. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR THE corner of Adams-st. and Centre-av. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, $25 PER MONTH, BLOCK and a half from Sherman House; furniture for sale; one room pays rent. 148 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, good neighborhood, with barn, 335 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A NEW COTTAGE, NEAR street cars, on West Side. One 2-story 7-room house on West Washington-st. Brick house with 14 rooms and barn, North Side, near street cars, $50. D. LEONARD, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON CALUmet-av., and the furniture for sale at a bargain. C. L. CLINTON, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS. All modern improvements. On South Side. $[illegible] in advance till May 1st. SAMPSON & CO., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, CHEAP. Also, good barn separately, near Twenty-eighth-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire at 265 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE JUST completed. No. 7 Flournoy-st., at $20 per month. WM. OLCOTT, 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, 8 rooms. Apply 75 Cossitt-st., near Fulton.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board at 108 North Paulina-st., corner Kinzie.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—A FRONT PARlor with use of gas, without board. Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. E, 166 Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished, convenient to board. 61 Park-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND NICELY FURNISHed rooms, adapted for two or four; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, rooms furnished or unfurnished in brick house, all modern conveniences, at 152 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM at 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART ELEGANT NEW house, 5 rooms, barn, &c., $35, Mitchell-st., near Laflin; 4 rooms, $15. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, UPstairs, 290 Laflin, $12; with barn, $14. Inquire of CHAS. SCHUMACKER, 243 Blue Island, corner Twelfth.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 527 State, corner of Harrison-court.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom connecting, to one or two ladies or gentlemen; place quiet, near Union Park. Address X 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, JUST west of Union Park, a handsomely furnished room and bedroom, fronting south, bathroom adjoining; none but responsible parties, and who are willing to pay a fair price need answer. Address H 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms to desirable families, 1121 South State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished, without board. 274 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FIRST floor, suitable for two single gentlemen, or gentleman and lady. 75 Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, front room, with or without board, at 413 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 71 FOURTEENTH-ST., FURnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, TWO front rooms, 46 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, cheap to good tenant. Also rear office, gas and water. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SMALL NEW CORNER STORE, only $30, one block from Halsted-st. Apply at 204 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING 222 WASHINGTON-ST., near Franklin, separately or together. H. F. WAITE, Room 38, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A LIGHT, DRY BASEMENT, 20x70, at 55 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BASEMENT IN brick house, No. 274 Wabash-av., near the Post Office. Inquire of C. E. & W. N. BRUNER, 261 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON CANAL-ST. LARGE AND VERY desirable rooms with power for manufacturing business. Apply to FRANK DOUGLAS, 38 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE, OR LEASE AND FIXtures for sale, at 83 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES, 94 AND 96 KINZIE-ST., also basement and upper floor. Inquire at 98 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT BASEMENT, with back entrance, in Central Union Block, No. 58 Market-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE FOUR stories and basement, on State-st., near Randolph. Rent low; location first class. Address X, care H. H. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st., 60x120, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & Co., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House: A charming place at Lake Forest, worth $[illegible], for unimproved South Side property. Good house and large lot at Maywood.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS or lots for cottages or houses and lots in city or thriving towns. Call on or address S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED Chicago real estate for suburban or country property. Address, by letter only, JAMES STRAW, 22 Bryan-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BRICK blacksmith shop 22x52, with paint shop in second story, same size; wagon shop 16x32, story and a half; store room 20x60; dwelling house with six rooms. Farm land or a stock of goods would be taken in exchange; hardware preferred. Address Box 30, Fecatonica, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FARM—I HAVE A FARM of 80 acres, located 21 miles from Chicago, in the town of Orland, in Cook County, Ill. Improvements consist of house, barn, orchard, and well, all in good order. Price, $4,500. Terms, $2,000 cash, and other payments made as may be agreed upon. Inquire of F. SCHROEDER, Lemont, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 2, 47 West Randolph-st.—Improved city or suburban acre property, worth from $20,000 to $50,000, for cash, and unimproved city property and house and lot, at Dixon, Ill.; also, city and suburban property in exchange for farms.

WANTED—3 GOOD COTTAGES, FOR CASH customers. 268 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—GOOD, DESIRABLE, AND WELL located acre property, for ready customers. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN, ACCUSTOMED to accounts, to help on a set of books for a short time evenings. Address R 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN GROCERY STORE, 138 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED German drug clerk who speaks English. Apply at 181 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF TWO OR three years' experience in retail drug business. Call or address E. B., 178 ... Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER: ONE WHO UNderstands the produce and fruit commission business preferred, and can come fully recommended; must be a fine writer, quick and accurate in figures. Answers giving reference and amount of salary expected, D 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO has had some experience in the wholesale hardware business; must be able to furnish good references. Address 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE AND INDUSTRIOUS boys to learn the wholesale hardware business; must be of good habits and not afraid of work; good references required. Address 437 Tribune Office.

Trades.

WANTED—WATCHMAKERS ATTENTION!—A few first-class workmen to go to the Red River Valley, on the N. P. R. R.; good wages and steady employment. Address Watchmaker & Jeweller, Moorhead, Minn.

WANTED—3 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS CABINET Makers. MEISSNER FURNITURE MFG CO., 247 and 249 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD PLASTERERS, ON Fulton-st., between May and Ann-sts. at $5 per day.

WANTED—A TINNER, TO GO TO MOMENCE, Ill. Apply this morning at MARKLEY, ALLING & CO'S, 49 Lake-st.

WANTED—A SCROLL-SAWYER, AT 292 FOR-quer-st.

WANTED—PRESS BOY; ALSO BOY WITH some knowledge of type-setting and distributing, at 90 Randolph-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply BENGLEY & BOY, Architects, No. 30 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOOT-TREER. APPLY TO WM. SMITH, 233 and 235 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and jeweler combined. Reference required. Apply at E. S. HAAS, 171 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE-SHOER, STEADY work. 876 West Lake-st.

WANTED—OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL INstrument and model maker, at 179 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PANTALOON CUTTER. Apply at once to S. LIBERMAN, 50 AND 52 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, BY KUNTZ BROS., 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—GOOD TAILOR ON PANTS AND coats, at 633 Archer-av.; good wages paid.

WANTED—4 CABINET MAKERS AT N. WEST Cork-st. between Reuben and Paulina, near Fourth.

WANTED—AT 281 WEST LAKE-ST., A FIRST-class horseshoe turner; also a good horseshoer's helper.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN IN AN INSURance office. One who has had some experience preferred. Address, in own handwriting, T 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SAWYER, IN SASH, DOOR AND blind shop; a fit top hand can have steady employment and good wages. KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, Arnold and Seventeenth-sts.

WANTED—AT THE ZINC ORNAMENTAL Works, 164 Chicago-av., a few more good galvanized cornice men.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, AT 321 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TINNER. APPLY at once. S. H. MANNING & CO., 619 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—BOY AT 70 NORTH CLARK-ST. TO learn the jewelry business, one who lives with his parents preferred. Apply in the forenoon.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESSMAKERS. Apply at 590 State-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—AT THE CHICAgo Packing and Box Company's Packing House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER—ONE fully competent to take full charge of a shop. To the right man steady employment will be given. Apply to HIBBARD & SPENCER, at 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, A GOOD SIGN painter. L. T. GOE, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PAINTER, AT HIGHWOOD. Steady work. Lot sold and lumber furnished to build, and payments received monthly. Work now ready. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1339 Prairie-av., between 11 and 12 a.m.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS AT No. 80 O'Brien-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO TAKE CONtracts for building two houses. Call at 208 Archer-av., between 8 and 10 this day.

WANTED—TWO PRESS BOYS; WILL FIND immediate employment by applying to the office of J. F. LAWRENCE, 193 West Randolph-st., near Ann.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER; STEADY work to a good man. J. H. McCARTNEY, 564 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND capacity, for foreman of a stone quarry; must bring first-class reference. Address by letter N 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE Works, 733 State-st., a first-class carriage trimmer.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, ONE USED TO jobbing, to go into the country. Apply to BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.

WANTED—4 COATMAKERS; 4 PANTSMAKers; 2 bushelmen, at 328 and 330 State-st.

WANTED—CARPENTER, AT 604 SOUTH State-st.

WANTED—A SMART COMMON CARPENter. Inquire at 56 Fifth-av., in basement.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A TRUSTY DRIVER, ONE ACcustomed to handling brick preferred. Apply early this morning on South Water-st., between Clark and Dearborn, at new building. ILEFF & IRWIN.

WANTED—ONE MAN TO TAKE CARE OF stock at stables No 715 and 717 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN THE CITY, ALSO TRAVeling men to sell our new Chromo, just out. HOLLISTER & CO., 467 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY IN GRAIN COMMISSION office; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, in own handwriting, with references, A 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, to make himself generally useful. HENRY SOMMERS, 105 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—20 BOYS AT 213 AND 215 LAKE-ST.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SHIRT MAKERS, AND 20 operators to do plain work, with or without machines, at SHERMAN'S Shirt Factory, 664 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN THE Great Western Restaurant, 155 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE $50 WEEKLY IN country towns; must have a few dollars capital. Apply at 117 Third-av.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—100 LAborers, 10 carpenters, 50 teams, for Menominee Railroad. Wages $2.25 to $3; teams, $4. Free fare. Apply to Company's office, 27 West Lake-st. HJORTH & NEWTON.

WANTED—A TREASURER WITH $150 CAPital. Professor W. W. QUINN, American Dramatic Institute, Stanley Hall, 619 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO WILLIAM F. FOSTER & CO., 176 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE WAITERS, and one dishwasher at Holly Tree Coffee Inn, 185 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK, at RACE BROS., 19 and 21 West Madison-st. Apply early.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, TO HELP IN DRUG store. Apply at 1057 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY WASHER, at livery stable of J. J. BROWN, 149 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—50 MEN to work on a gravel train; free fare; no office fees. Apply at 55 West Washington-st., Company's Works, Room 1.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 3,000 RAILROAD LAborers for the following roads, viz: Detroit & Bay City, Muskegon & Big Rapids (just started), Ionia & Stanton, Michigan Central, and Northwestern & Wisconsin Central. Wages $2 and $2.50; free fare. Also 50 for saw mills, farms, choppers, etc., at the highest wages paid. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 261 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MEN, EX-SOLdiers, or citizens who want homes they can call their own, should join the Army and Navy Colony of Dakota; costs nothing compared with advantages; Locating Committee will leave Chicago this month; a sawmill, machinery twenty men and supplies will be sent soon after; this colony offer inducements far superior to any other; do not delay. Apply to, or address, H. B. STEVENS, Secy, 137 West Washington-st., Room 4, or 26 Nevada Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY, WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience in the stationery business, to make himself generally useful; a German preferred; must come well recommended. Apply before 9 o'clock this morning, at 72 West Washington-st.

WANTED—10 MORE HANDS FOR MR. SULLIVANT'S farm work, summer and winter. Will be at 186 South Franklin-st., Room 28; good wages.

WANTED—BOY TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and work around the house. Apply at office of NORTON & CO., Oriental Building, Madison-st. bridge, between 8 and 9 a.m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTed with the South Division to collect; good reference required. Address F 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY OR YOUNG MAN to work in grocery. Apply at 720 West Madison-st.

WANTED—30 MEN FOR BRICKYARDS NEAR the city; 200 railroad men for Lake Superior, wages $2 per day; free fare; no fee. Apply early at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS THE CITY for a new article just out. Call early this morning at 321 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS CAN PROCURE various kinds of employment at GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 166 South Franklin-st., corner Washington, Room 28.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 MEN FOR C. & N. W. R. R. CO.; free fare; no fee; wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Office, 26 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 15 years of age; must come well recommended. Apply to CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—200 MEN ON RAILROAD NEAR Chicago; good pay and steady work. Apply at office of C. E. MUNGER & CO., 13 West Water-st., adjoining Star & Crescent Mills.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 159 West Madison-st.; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ... OFFICE railing, good ... H. V. NICHOLS & CO., 26 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONLY $25, A 5-YEAR OLD cow, good and gentle; owner is obliged to sell her. Apply at 165 South Robey-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A valuable gold American watch, Howard, maker, is desirous of meeting with a purchaser, who can have it at much less than the usual cost. Address B 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—12 FOOT COUNTER, 10-FOOT metal show case, 30-day regulator, and watch rack. Rear of 535 Monroe-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O., Drawer 185, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, ONE WHO CAN do fine ironing and sewing. Apply 564 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN OR German girl, to cook, wash and iron at 123 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family. Call at 16 Desplaines-st., 3 doors west of Desplaines-st., between Harrison and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, AND nurses for families at Evanston, Highland Park, etc.; also for city. Mrs. BATES, 25 Peoria-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENEral housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer for small family. Apply this day after 10 o'clock a.m. at 58 Curtis-st., between Madison and Washington-sts. References required.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL AT 320 Sedgwick-st., $4 a week.

WANTED—AT 459 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework at the Clara House, 563 South Clark.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL, GERMAN OR Swede; references required. Inquire immediately, at 1154 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl, at 258 West Washington-st.; best of wages.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND ALSO A good laundress, at 209 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKing in a boarding house; wages $4. 210 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 60 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT 39 North Canal-st.; good wages given.

WANTED—AT 603 WEST LAKE-ST., A GIRL 14 to 15 years of age, to assist in light housework.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family, at 95 Seeley-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family, who understands general housework; must be thoroughly competent and come well recommended. Apply at 167 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages, $4 a week. None but those willing to work need apply, at 258 Warren-av., fourth house west of Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 13 TO 14 YEARS OLD, TO assist about the house; a good home to the right kind of girl. Address Box 138, Evanston P. O.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRLS FOR COOKing and second work. Also to obtain board a ... boarding-house cook. Apply to 14 1/2 ... WHITTAKER, 242 North Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at once at 1310 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GIRLS FOR GOOD situations at City Intelligence Office ... Franklin, Room 23.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, ALSO SECOND GIRL, who is able to wash and iron and help in kitchen. Apply at once at 347 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL house work who has a child about 12 years old to act as house girl. Apply at 41 Third-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE, AT 136 WARREN-AV., corner Wood-st., two thoroughly first-class active girls to do diningroom work and laundrying of the family; first-class wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do second work. Apply to 1010 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at No. 1 Blue Island-av.; young girl preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; one who understands all kinds of work; bring reference. Apply at 63 Union Park-place.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRY WOMAN AT 774 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL 14 TO 16 YEARS of age. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 at 623 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 645 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL 12 OR 13 YEARS old to take care of baby. Call at northwest corner Hermitage and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL work in a small family. Apply immediately at 350 South Park-av, near Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN dry goods saleswoman at 636 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR PRIVATE FAMIly, 779 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 819 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL for general housework; best of wages.

WANTED—PLACES CAN BE SECURED FOR over 200 girls who thoroughly understand general housework; those who come at once can have choice of situations. 136 West Monroe-st. Star Employment office.

WANTED—AT 819 WABASH-AV., A SECOND-girl; also nurse girl aged from 12 to 16 years.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework at 871 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL OF 16 OR 17 YEARS TO TAKE care of baby. 122 Ellis-av., south of Wabansia-av.

WANTED—AT 73 MICHIGAN-AV., SECOND girl; one used to doing general housework who can help in kitchen and about washing, etc., the first part of the week, and to do up stairs work and help about children the rest of the time.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM girl in a private boarding house. Call at 877 Indiana-av.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL, with good references, at 54 Calumet-av. Call ...

WANTED—A GOOD, TIDY GIRL, ONE WHO understands general housework. Apply, with references, at 344 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; REFERENCES required. Apply at 214 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, the other for second work. Apply at 423 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATIVES ON WHEELer & Wilson machines in the shop. Light work at good prices. 30 South Peoria-st., in basement.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE VELVET HATS. Call immediately at 771 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD HAND-SEWERS. APply to ROBB BROTHERS & CO., 641 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS. APPLY AT 1238 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE, WITHout encumbrance, to go to Evanston. Inquire at 290 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT RESTAURANT N. W. CORNER LaSalle and South Water-sts., a young lady competent to make change and of good address and appearance.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SILK EMBROIDEResses; one thorough good, to live in the house. Also, a girl for housework. Would prefer friends, as they have to sew together. Apply this week, between 12 and 2, at 43 Harmon Court.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

42 ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts.—Board with front room for two gentlemen; a few table boarders can also be accommodated.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GREEN WILLOW House—Newly furnished rooms; excellent board at reasonable rates; convenient to business.

65 PARK-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two very pleasant unfurnished rooms.

75 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, A pleasant furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with good board; also accommodation for a few table boarders; terms reasonable.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—2 VACANCIES FOR gentlemen; spring bed and first-class board; $5.50 per week. Also day boarders at $3.50.

130 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TEACHERS CAN find pleasant rooms with or without board.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE House.—Furnished bedrooms to rent with or without board, by the day, week, or month.

169 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—2 FURNISHED rooms suitable for four gentlemen or man and wife without board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION Park—One large suite of rooms unfurnished, except new carpets; two unfurnished suites, with board. House and rooms contain all modern conveniences; this is a fine location and we aim to please with the table.

850 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board for two gentlemen and their wives; also two single gentlemen; reference required.

A SINGLE BED 25 CENTS PER NIGHT AT THE Old California House, 53 South Canal-st.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen. Accommodations for day boarders.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHed, with board, two front rooms.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH, and one block west of State-st.—Fine rooms, with first class board, at cheapest rates; parlors, piano, bath-room, and everything desirable.

529 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A FRONT suite of unfurnished rooms, with board; also single room, furnished.

608 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR without board, rooms furnished or unfurnished; also, parlors for millinery or other light business.

609 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room on second floor; bath room, &c., with first-class table; room for two gentlemen.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished parlor floor, 3 rooms for a family of 3 or 4; also large square front room; strictly first-class references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished front rooms en suite with first-class board; references required.

806 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, UNFURnished room with board, for gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARLOR AND LIbrary, both good size, can be had furnished or unfurnished, with board; references given and required.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY first-st.—One of two gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and first-class board.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—Pleasant rooms with first-class board at $5 per week; families accommodated.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING a home for the winter can be accommodated with large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; references required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. References exchanged.

A ... YOUNG LADY WANTED TO SHARE a ... front alcove room on Wabash-av. Address T 24, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH FINELY FURNISHED FRONT suite, or large room, with alcove, for gentleman and wife and babe; also, accommodations for nurse, and privileges of wash room for infant's clothing. House must have all modern conveniences, and be first-class in all respects. Address L 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH UNfurnished room, for gentleman and wife and child, in 20 minutes' walk of Court House; West Side preferred; would prefer a house with stable attached with room for three horses. Address H 47, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, SOUTH of Chicago-av., with two unfurnished rooms, for gent and wife. Address 128 Milwaukee-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE SET OF black walnut parlor furniture, including a very fine bookcase; also, a fine set of black walnut bedroom furniture, including hair mattresses and bedding complete. Inquire at 207 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale grocery or commission house; will keep books if wanted. Has ... and refers to present employers. Address Q 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL RECOMmended, graduated drug clerk wants a situation; I speak German and Scandinavian languages. Call at drug store 187 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR retail grocery or tobacco house; no objection to going into the country; references furnished. Address, for four days, Y 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF six years experience, in a distillery and liquor business. Address S V, 173 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIAble young man, in a wholesale house or grocery store; has had experience in the former, is a good penman, and not afraid of work. Good references from last employer. Address, for four days, M 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced wholesale and retail druggist, as bookkeeper, salesman, or prescription clerk, in city or country; best of references given. Address L 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN a wholesale dry goods store, or in the office with prospects of rise; salary no object. Address D 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HONEST AND temperate young man as bookkeeper, cashier, or collector, with some good firm where it will be a permanent situation. Best of references furnished. Address for one week, A. R. ODIORNE, No. 119 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK, 5 years' experience. Address U 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL book-keeper of experience, in some wholesale or commission house, or as salesman or cashier; can serve in most any capacity; is not afraid of work; satisfactory references given. Best of references from all former employers. Address G. NICHOLS, 712 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced salesman in some wholesale or retail dry or fancy goods house; good reference. Address T 57, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced cutter and salesman; have been foreman for large house in Newark, N. J., for eight years, and been in business for myself seven years; would like to obtain situation in some good clothing house in this city. Address or can be seen at 65 South Halsted-st. WM. MORGAN.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and work around the house in a private family. Call at 9 and 11 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A PRIvate family team; is a good and careful driver, honest and sober (German). J. Y. K., No. 287 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to drive a delivery wagon for a first-class wholesale house, will furnish horse and wagon to suit employers. Address M 66, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, as coachman. Willing to make himself useful. Apply or address JAMES SPENCE, 14 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of temperate habits in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference given. Address M 97, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Frenchman, who wishes to teach the French and German languages. Inquire at 198 Clybourn-av., for three days. MR. WARNER.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman in an insurance or real estate office. Address SCHNELL, 232 South Laflin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife, without children. Address B 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman as first-class waiter; has had long experience as gentleman's servant and waiter. Apply at 30 Hubbard-st. JOHN H. DENNIS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY RELIable man, as bar tender or porter in a hotel; just left a situation of nine years' experience. Address M 58 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN YOUNG MAN who is willing to work. A place in a wholesale hat and cap establishment preferred. Address WORK, 43 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL SUPERintendent of a livery stable; have thorough knowledge of horses and livery; steady habits; competent and willing to protect my employer's interest. Please address Q 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Call at 375 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl, to do second work in a private family. Is willing to make herself useful. Good references. Apply to 678 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls as cook and second girl. The best of reference given if required. Please call immediately at 179 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIvate family. Apply 105 Clybourne-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl, as second or dining-room girl. Call at 238 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in private family or boarding-house, also by a second girl. Apply at 150 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl, in a private family to do second house work. Apply at 307 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN girl, to do general housework in small private family; city references. Call at 155 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook and laundress, in a first-class family; best of reference. Call at 232 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl, to do second work in private family. At 176 Wentworth-av., near Twenty second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash, and iron in private family, South Side. 77 Canalport-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LEGITIMATE MANUfacturing business, which will pay from $15 to $20 per day, for sale cheap. Ready cash demand for the goods manufactured. Small amount of capital required. Will rent, sell, or take partner on satisfactory terms. A. A. VAN WORMER, 170 South Peoria-st.

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BARBER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP. APPLY corner of Chicago-av. and Wells-st., in the basement.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, ON North Side; well located, and stocked, or partner wanted who will have sole charge. Dwelling attached. Inquire of PATCH & CLYBOURNE, 57 North Clark-st.

GROCERY STORE DOING A GOOD BUSIness in one of the pleasantest towns on the C. R. & C. R. R., within convenient distance of Chicago. For further information inquire or address J. H. S., 26 and 27 North Jefferson-st.

HOTEL IN KANSAS CITY FOR RENT. THE St. James Hotel of Kansas City, Mo., having been recently purchased by H. B. Claflin, has been put in first-class repair, and thoroughly refitted in every respect, and is now offered for rent for a term of three or five years. The building is of brick, erected in 1870, centrally located in the business portion of the city, on the line of a street railroad, and has nearly one hundred rooms, besides spacious parlors, dining-halls, billiard saloons, pantries, and extensive culinary apartments. It is supplied with a perfect system of electric bells communicating with every part of the house in a most satisfactory manner, and is the most complete hotel building in Kansas City. The house will be rented unfurnished. For further information apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York; or GAGE & LADD, Attorneys at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

ONE OF THE BEST DRUG STORES IN THE most desirable locations of the city, for sale at a bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 112 West Randolph-st.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, WELL ESTABlished and doing good trade, on North Side; license, &c., with lease. Reason for selling, other business. Address O 30, Tribune office.

THE MENDOTA STEAM TANNERY FOR SALE, cheap. A rare chance. Capacity, 4,000 sides; with all modern improvements; machinery perfect; good reputation; constantly growing trade and situated at a railroad centre of unusual advantages. Investigation desired. Apply to T. D. McCLURE, Grand Central Hotel, Chicago, or GILMORE & McCLURE, Mendota, Ill.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL AT YANKTON for sale. For further particulars inquire of the proprietor, D. S. WARREN, Yankton, Dakota Ter.

$500—HALF INTEREST IN GOODS AND legitimate permanent cash business, paying $400 monthly. 169 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$1,000 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED business suitable for lady or gentleman, with full amount of goods. Housekeeping advantages. 632 Wabash-av., Room 12.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING—A PARCEL containing a gold ring with 3 pearls, 2 garnets, pink ... between Robey and ... Finder will ... Liberal reward by bringing to 719 West Jackson-st.

LOST—FROM THE FLORENCE HOTEL, COR. Twenty-third-st. and Wabash-av., a canary bird. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it.

LOST—A LEMON AND WHITE SETTER-DOG; finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 50 North Canal-st. SAM'S GRANGE.

FOUND—SATURDAY, A BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, 10 years old; owner can find him at 87 Blue Island-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SATURDAY, AUG. 31, a large black Newfoundland dog, with a scar across his nose; answers to the name "Nap." Any person returning him to 182 Calumet-av., will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 1, a black pony, with sore on his back, and side phaeton buggy, patent wheels. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to M. G. BRADLEY, 30 and 32 Harrison-court.

$25 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKed for the return of a ... containing abstract deeds, tax ... of no value except to the owner ... concerning them can ... North Hinsdale-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN Illinois to take orders for the Farm and Fireside, a splendid chromo given to every subscriber. Apply to W. SMITH, Room 2, Wadsworth's Building, 231 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS can make $10 to $15 per day with my goods; every article new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. H. LININGTON, 52 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for our Fashion and Hat ... Machine ... For full particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 98 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1864.

$4,000 TO LOAN, AT 9 PER CENT INTEREST, on Chicago real estate. HUNT, INSON & LUFF, 24 Wabash-av.

THE CAMPAIGN.

[Continued from the First Page.]

and, as compared with the Baltimore Convention in respectability of its numbers, is the patriotism of its intentions, they are a body of men that are altogether as far beyond the Baltimore Convention as that Convention was beyond the capacity and respectability of ward caucus politicians in one of our large cities. I don't want to say anything very bad about these men. I found when I looked up on the faces of those men composing the Baltimore Convention that I did not see one hundred men that I had ever seen before in the ranks of the Democratic party. There were a number of old leaders who had entered into this bargain to surrender our platform of principles and our banner, and even our party name, into the hands of the most inveterate and factious enemy of our party and country. Yes, they were there, gentlemen, and you are told there is no disturbance, that there is no popular feeling against the indorsement of this surrender. Well, gentlemen, look at this protest to-day. [Applause.] Look at the protest of the thousand delegates coming here to enter their protest against this abominable surrender. Now, gentlemen, we are here to-day for an object as sacred as that which gathered our fathers together once in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. [Applause.] They assembled to declare independence and liberty. You have come here to-day to defend independence and liberty. [Loud applause.] That independence and liberty have fallen by the way into corrupt hands. You have come here to reclaim independence and liberty in the name of the Democratic party of the American people. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I have seen tears in many an old man's eye since I came to this town. What for? Tears shed in sorrow for our country. We have heard about the woodchopper of Chappaqua. [Laughter.] While he is an old friend of mine in other matters, I have never agreed with him on political questions. My relations with him have always been kindly, but when they bring this woodchopper, though a friend of mine, and allow him to cut down the tree of Democracy, I must enter my protest. We say, gentlemen, in the language of the old song, when an attempt is made to cut it down:

> Woodman, spare that tree,
> Touch not a single bough;
> In youth it sheltered me,
> And I'll protect it now.
> It was my father's hand
> That placed it near his cot;
> Then, woodman, let it stand,
> Thy axe shall harm it not.
> My heart-strings round thee cling,
> [illegible]
> There shall the wild bird sing,
> And still thy branches bend.
> Old tree, the storm still brave,
> Chappaqua, leave the spot;
> While I've a hand to save,
> Thy hand shall have it not.

Here we stand, and will not have the tree of the Constitution and of Democracy hewn down in the name of the Democratic party. [Applause.] It is not that we wish to part company from those who have been with us in the Democratic party. They call us bolters. Good God, gentlemen, do they know the meaning of language? To bolt, in a political sense, means to get out from. Now these men have gone out from the Democratic party, and gone unto one wing of the Republican party, and yet they say we are bolters; they who have bolted away from our party because we will not follow them. Say we are bolters! We are not bolters. We are standing where our fathers stood; we are standing upon the Constitution of our country; we are standing by the kind of Government our fathers made in defence of that liberty which began on this Continent with the Declaration of Independence. [Prolonged applause.] With such a standard bearer as the gentleman whose letter was read here in the fore part of the day, I tell you we will be successful in the campaign. [Applause.] That distinguished man refused the nomination of the Convention. After counseling his heart and brain, he gives among other reasons for that refusal, that he is disinclined to be bound by the resolutions of a convention, and no wonder that he does lose respect for the resolutions of a Convention; but I feel in my heart that the patriotism which is in his heart will not allow him to decline his nomination. [Great applause.] I believe his heart is so full of truth and love of country that he cannot refuse. [Applause.] But, at any rate, gentlemen, whoever shall be nominated here, will be one who will be a true Democrat, who will recognize the old banner that is coequal with our liberty, and with the prosperity of the American people. [Applause.]

A delegate: I move that Colonel Blanton Duncan be elected by the Convention as an honorary member, and given a seat in it, and that he be the First Vice President of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. J. A. Brown, of Delaware, was added to the list of Vice Presidents upon motion.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, Judge Jas. Lyons, of Virginia. Vice Presidents, S. B. B. Richards, Illinois; Sylvanus S. Johnson, Iowa; W. Price, Mississippi; Edward Stokes, South Carolina; E. B. Menell, Wisconsin; Colonel Horace Rusley, Maryland; Judge L. Sibley, Missouri; David L. Ford, North Carolina; Cyrus Vance, West Virginia; Colonel Weems, Georgia; Dr. L. P. Blackburn, Arkansas; Dr. Brook, Kansas; Samuel J. Bayard, California; C. C. Nesbet, Alabama; Peter Gilsey, New York; W. H. Munnel, Kentucky; E. W. McCune, Pennsylvania; C. H. Reese, Indiana; Seia F. Kendricks, Tennessee; J. C. Martin, New Jersey; Geo. Fishback, Ohio; Geo. D. Parker, Virginia. Secretaries, Wm. M. Terry, Michigan; John J. VanAllen, New York; John R. Milburn, Illinois; Albert D. Schofield, Pennsylvania; Ernest Duncan, West Virginia; R. O. Pickering, Maryland; A. E. Gregory, New Jersey.

The report was adopted and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Spaulding of New York, and Burr and Bayard, of New Jersey, to conduct Judge Lyon to the chair. The permanent Chairman is a gray headed man, large, portly, and well preserved, a fine specimen of the old fashioned Virginia gentleman. He spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT LYONS' SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—DEMOCRATS OF THE UNITED STATES: I utter no words of praise when I say to you that I appreciate the honor which you have conferred upon me, more than I am capable of expressing. It is not because the honor of presiding over an honorable Convention like this is a novelty to me, because it is not; but it is because I regard this as one of the most remarkable bodies that ever assembled in our country, and one which almost inexpressibly, using the language which it is proper to employ on occasions like this, is entitled to admiration and respect. I am among you almost an entire stranger. I have the honor to know a few of you, but to the rest I am known only as a wholesouled and unqualified devotee of the cause which has brought us together. Who are they who have bestowed this mark of respect and kindness upon me? It is a Convention of the unbought, the unpurchasable, true Democrats. [Tremendous applause.] It is no convocation of party leaders, brought together for the purpose of obtaining a party creed or the success of a party leader. We are here without any leader except that Great Leader who shines from above, truth, and fidelity. [Tremendous applause and cheers.] We have come together from almost all parts of the United States, not for advancing the prospects of this party or that party, this leader or that leader, but we have come together like pilgrims in the face of the shrine of our country's glory, that country and our Constitution. [Applause.] Not influenced by any hope of reward, deterred by no terrors of censure, which are so freely circulated you have come together here in solemn regard to your principles, to your convictions, and your devotion to the Constitution of your country, to maintain those principles, and by maintaining them to defend that Constitution. If it can be honorable for any man to be selected as the representative of any body, surely it must be to be selected as the organ and the representative of such a body, and so in my earnest heart I feel it. The condition in which you come together is so remarkable that I regard the honor as much more than ordinary. A great party on the one hand, with all the power of the Government in its control, organized in all details and prepared for battle, is in the field. On the other side not a party, but a coalition has been formed, more remarkable than any that ever has been formed in any country since and including the time of Lord North and "Junius." It may be emphatically described as a "Dolly Varden" party [applause], the peculiar faculties of which are, according to Dickens' description,—and it was his creature,—all sorts of colors collected together without any regard to taste whatever. [Applause.] It seems that at a clam-bake in New England a girl was so strongly imbued with this as a characteristic of the party that she put on her Dolly Varden costume and went and threw her arms around old Horace, and gave him a kiss. [Laughter and applause.] I say if this is not a Dolly Varden party, Dolly Varden never had and never will have a party. Poor Dolly Varden. But to be more serious. My friends, this coalition of the Dolly Vardens is for what purpose? To advance any principle? No, unless the principle of the highwayman, the man whole bent upon plunder, may be considered a principle. They say that their object is to turn Grant out. They have wandered around the corn pen for a long time. They have nosed around the rails, and weighed out their poverty until they can stand it no longer, and have finally determined to tear their own pen down. [Laughter and applause.] They say we will pay no regard to any right or principle. Corn we must have; we cannot live without it, and into this corn crib we must get. [Applause.] It is calculated to excite your merriment, and yet again it is calculated to excite the gravest and most serious regards. Your country is the corn pen. Her plunder is the corn, your corn. You constitute a large part of the people of the country, and when you see there has been formed, in the face of the people, a coalition between these dissatisfied and soreheaded politicians and men who have been out of office, but determined to get into office at all hazards, you see that your country is in danger, and that you are called upon at once, as men of character, to come to the rescue of that country. Now, how can you do it? You can only do it by defeating that coalition, that coalition which in the language of its leader and of its Lieutenant, I am authorized to say, founded upon no principle whatever, except what I have described. For observe, after the Baltimore Convention had gone through its farce, after the ring-master had done his duty, they selected a certain clock-peddler, and a very dishonest one too, as Douglas says he was, one Mr. Doolittle, as the Chairman of a committee to wait upon Honest Horace. God save the mark. [Applause.] The man who never honestly maintained any opinion for twenty-four hours together in his life,—no, never for twenty-four minutes, for he never conceived one in honesty, to my understanding of his character. [Applause.] Mr. Doolittle waited upon him, and offered him the cap and bells, and, when he offered them, made a speech in which there was not one word of truth, and every word in which could be disputed by the acts of Mr. Doolittle and his confederates. [illegible] Horace's reply: "My friend, I was Honest as good a Republican to-day as I ever was. I am you are as good Democrats as you ever were, and am free to say that if a man could make such a speech as made to Horace Greeley at that time, he never was a Democrat. What is the meaning of that: I am to-day as good a Republican as I ever was, and you are as good Democrats as you ever were. Gentlemen, either one of two things must follow. Democracy and Republicanism in the more radical form were always synonymous, or these two parties are at wide apart as the poles. Which is true? If still a Republican, and of that sort which he was heretofore, never having the courage in his life to meet a man face to face, and yet capable of that most dastardly outrage of assailing women; if he is a good Republican as he ever was before, what are the Democrats who can go up to him and say I am as good a Democrat as you, and you are as good a Democrat as I. I ask you if there was ever a more corrupt campaign in any country? If there was in this country another "Junius" to expose it, if it would not be more remarkable than any coalition ever was in Great Britain from the time of Lord North. If you will look at this platform, you will find that they come before you with that pretense which all the outs have always presented when anxious to become the ins. They first say that we must have a change of the Constitution. Why? Because a man can't be trusted to be a candidate for two terms. Why cannot he? Well, because he will be guilty of the foolishness of trying to secure his own re-election. Gentlemen, the men who framed this Constitution wisely, took a different view, and the people of this country have wisely put down that idea whenever it has been presented. It is an aspersion upon the great body of the people that is not to be tolerated at all, and moreover it would lead to sentiments as promiscuous as could be. You put a man in power with the understanding that he has to pass under no review, his conduct to be subject to no revision, and he has the office for four years over all the power of the Government. If he is a rascal, and the people are vicious, will he not gorge himself at the end of the four years and quit? Will he not take the pay of eight years in his four years' service? Whereas, on the contrary, if he is to run for a second term, will he not regulate his conduct in such a manner as to merit re-election? He has this great stimulus to be honest and faithful, that, if he is a faithful officer for one term, the people will be inclined to trust him for another. All parties have been alike in one respect. The party that is out wants to get in, and the inside party wants to retain its hold upon the government. When you tell this party who nominated Greeley, or this coalition, that their man has been an advocate of every absurdity and foolish thing that has ever been started up by man or woman, when you tell them he has been the greatest libeller that the country ever produced, what do they do? They say, "We don't listen to it. We don't look at what the man has been. Don't inquire into his past life. Don't ask whether he has behaved well or ill. He is old now. His passions are softened, and he is going in for peace. [Applause.] You recollect the Mother Goose story, where there was a little Red Riding Hood and a grandmother. There was also a wolf. [Laughter.] The old wolf went and devoured the grandmother, and got into her bed, and then put on her cap. Her granddaughter came at the usual hour the next morning, for the purpose of bringing her old grandmother the aid and sustenance she was accustomed to give her. She was struck with the extraordinary appearance of her grandma. She made some inquiries about it. "Oh," said the wolf, "don't look into these things." [Laughter.] "Don't examine me closely. Don't look into my face. Come into bed, and take it for granted that I am your old grandmother." [Laughter.] She went in, and he devoured her. Now when you tell them that this man Greeley has been a libeller and advocate of everything that was foolish and nothing that was wise; that he never maintained for three minutes in his life, consistently, any honest principles, they say, as the old wolf did, "Don't look at that, for God's sake [applause]; I was an old pickpocket; I did recommend a dissolution of the Union, but then I took all of that back when I saw I was not making any money out of it. I did say exterminate the rebels, and I did say the people of the South were a set of rogues and thieves, but don't look at that now. Just look at me. I didn't mean to hurt you. Take me for what I promise to be and make me your President." [Laughter, applause.] This is what the man says whom that party at Baltimore nominated. It is possible to discuss any national question with such a man as that and such a party as that, which are so fit except in denunciation of it? He says: "I will administer this Government according to the will of the people." Mark you, that is a very taking thing. It is calculated to captivate the crowd; but I am not dealing with a crowd. That was what General Grant said. He would govern the country according to the will of the people, in other words, according to the will of his party, which means that it will not be governed according to the Constitution.

But there is another high and great consideration; at least in every heart that has brought us here. You came here not merely to defend the Constitution, but to defend that which will exist no longer than the Constitution exists. I don't mean to flatter you with falsehood by telling you that no Government has lasted for any length of time when Liberty was licensed. You know the Government of a mob is the worst Government in the world. An infuriated mob is uncontrollable, and a Government administered according to the will of the people must necessarily end in a single-handed despotism; but that is better than a many-handed despotism. They say they want peace. We are no more for disorder than they are. We want no disorder, and we have come to prevent disorder and confusion. All have come to prevent that inevitable disorder that would result by the election of Horace Greeley. In the name of that spirit of peace, that love of the Constitution which we have come here to promote, I return you my thanks for the honor you have done me.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Beekman, of New York, moved that a committee of one be appointed by the delegations from each State, to constitute the committee on resolutions. Adopted.

Mr. Beekman, of New York. It has been ordered by the Convention that the letter of the Hon. Chas. O'Conor be referred to the Committee on Resolutions when appointed. I move that it be now so referred. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Reed, of Indiana. I move that the Committee on Resolutions be requested to report to this Convention at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The motion was agreed to.

A call of States was then made for nominations for members of the Committee on Resolutions, with the following result:

Committee on Resolutions and Platform—Alabama, C. G. Nesmeth; Arkansas, E. M. Hill; California, Samuel J. Bayard; Delaware, Wm. Dean; Georgia, A. F. Atkinson; Illinois, J. W. Davidson; Indiana, Dr. W. F. Sharrard; Iowa, Thos. A. Morris; Kansas, S. W. Brook; Kentucky, General H. P. Lyons; Maryland, Jas. T. Kirby; Mississippi, A. Pritchard; Missouri, E. H. Norton; Michigan, Wm. A. Clark; Nebraska, S. W. Brook; New Jersey, C. Chauncey; North Carolina, S. Flourney; Ohio, Wm. M. Corry; South Carolina, Ed. S. Stokes; Tennessee, H. F. Hawes; Virginia, Jas. Lyons; West Virginia, Ernest Duncan; Wisconsin, Joel Pasler; New York, B. F. Beekman; Pennsylvania, General S. C. Mitchell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Van Allen, of New York. I desire to make a motion that Mr. Browning, who represents the Labor interest in this Convention, being connected with the masons and plasterers be added to the Committee on Resolutions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Mountjoy, of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask you, Mr. Chairman, if this is a Democratic Convention, and, if it is, why such people as Labor Reformers are here?

Mr. Moore, of New York. Mr. Chairman, they come 1,000 miles to attend this Convention. I came as a Democrat, and not a political hack. I have been trying all my life to educate the workingmen to their proper standard. I came as a Labor Reformer, and I desire that American industry be represented in this Convention. [Great confusion and noise.]

The Chair stated that, as there seemed to be a misunderstanding in regard to the question, he would put the question on the adoption of the motion again.

A delegate said: I cannot understand who New York should have two members upon this Committee, while other States barely had one. I therefore will oppose the motion. I do not consider that it is within the province of this Convention to invade the rules which have been regularly established, and to place upon a committee regularly and equally organized as a new element, never mind if it should be an honest element, as that which belongs to the question of labor. I shall oppose the motion on this ground, and hope that the Convention will not adopt it.

At this point the confusion became very great. Nearly every man in the House was up on his feet, addressing the Chair, while the voice of the President could hardly be heard beyond the first reporters' table. During the confusion the obnoxious motion was withdrawn, and a motion to adjourn passed. Thereupon the Convention at half-past 6 adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—The State Straight Out Convention met at 12 o'clock to-day. Judge Thompson, of Franklin, was elected Chairman, and Geo. M. Hibler, Secretary. The following persons were elected delegates to represent the State in the National Convention: First District, A. M. T. Goodwin, Judge Skinner; Second District, J. G. Stokes, J. C. Thompson; Third District, J. S. Golloday, D. E. Downing; Fourth, Rey Coleman, J. R. Claybrook; Fifth, W. H. Munnell, Dr. J. N. Hughes; Sixth, B. F. Bell, C. Holmes; Seventh, G. D. Hibler, George Vallandigham; Eighth, A. S. Women, R. J. Carpenter; Ninth, James Hill, James Hall; Tenth, J. C. Matherly. State-at-Large, General H. B. Lyon, Samuel L. Georger, John T. Bunch, General G. W. Chambers.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT DAYTON, OHIO.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, Sept. 3.—The meeting to-day was inaugurated with the playing of bands, the booming of cannon, and a grand pyrotechnic display in front of the Court House, and numbered at least 5,000 men, all voters. Mr. Heffman, Chairman of the Liberal County Committee, called the assemblage to order, and nominated Mr. Hauk as Chairman of the meeting. The latter was received with cheers, and made a short but eloquent speech, which he closed by introducing Senator Trumbull. Mr. Trumbull was received with prolonged and repeated cheers. As soon as the enthusiasm subsided, so that he could be heard, he stated that he had recently spoken in several of the States of the Union, and had everywhere been greeted with large and attentive audiences, and that the condition of the country was everywhere attracting the attention of all parties and thinking men. He then referred to his Republican record, running through a period of 18 years, and stated that he had wanted to prolong the life of that party by purifying it of the abuses and corruptions that had crept into its system, but that was impossible, as those who controlled the patient refused to subject it to such treatment. He then gave a history of the appointment of the various Congressional Committees of Investigation, and the methods pursued by them in covering up rascality. He next paid his attention to the carpet-baggers, among whom might be included the Cabinet officers, who had deserted their posts of duty to travel about the country in the interest of the Grant party. He said the Capitol at Washington had been turned into an electioneering shop, and department clerks, paid with the people's money, were flooding the country with Grant documents, franked by themselves, and a happy illustration of the abolition of the franking privilege desired by the Philadelphia Platform. Much of the testimony taken by the Committee which investigated the New York and New Orleans Custom Houses was read to the crowd, who, by their cheering, showed that they did not agree with the conclusion reached by a majority of each Committee, that everything was all right now, and constantly improving. The speech was among the best made by the Senator during the campaign, and had a grand effect. The crowd was very enthusiastic, and cheered lustily for several minutes after the speaker closed. The Grantites held a meeting, this evening, at the Soldiers' Home here, in order to keep the thousand veterans in that institution from hearing the truth at a Liberal meeting. Nevertheless, some two or three hundred of them attended, and mean to vote for Greeley. In this county there are three to four hundred Republicans for Greeley, and the only hope of the Grantites is the Soldiers' Home. That institution is under military discipline, and, heretofore, the veterans have been [illegible] the right [illegible] and [illegible] now, however, the same tactics are being tried now, however, the report is circulated that it will be made very unpleasant for any who dare to vote against Grant. But these who were disabled fighting to preserve a free country, cannot all be coerced against their convictions, and many of them are Greeley men. The prospect is very encouraging here.

LIBERALISM IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—A gentleman just returned to this city from Southern Illinois, and who, while there, attended the series of meetings addressed by Hon. Gustave Koerner and Hon. Edward Rummell, informed your correspondent to-day that at Cairo these gentlemen had a crowd to listen to them twice as large as that addressed by General Logan a few weeks ago. At Metropolis, Mound City, and Golconda, the people came out in crowds, and at each of these places the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Germans, especially, were loud in their praises of their gifted countryman, and the conviction upon the minds of the most careful observers down there is that the Germans, almost to a man, will vote for Greeley and the State ticket. The Republicans in Massac, hitherto a strong Republican County, concede that it will go for Greeley; and in Pope County, which has long been strongly Republican, it is claimed that the chances for a Liberal majority are good.

The Liberal and Democratic Executive Committee held a session here to-day, and decided to move the headquarters of the Executive Committee to Chicago. Hon. C. H. McCormick, General T. J. Turner, Hon. M. F. Tuley, and Hon. Thos. Hoyne have been added to the Democratic Executive Committee, resident in Chicago. The Liberals will make some additions to their Committee to-morrow. It was impossible for Governor Palmer to accompany the Committee to Chicago, and upon his suggestion the Hon. C. H. McCormick was made the Chairman of the Committee in his stead. The members of the Committee, as originally appointed, continue their connection with it.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S CANVASS OF INDIANA ENDED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Sept. 3.—Senator Schurz reached Morris, Ripley County, from Logansport, this morning. He was not expected until 11 o'clock, and his arrival at 7 was a surprise. Nevertheless, he had hardly been seated at breakfast in the hotel, before the cannon began to boom on the street outside, and continued until he left the village for the residence of George F. House, the wealthiest man in the place, and an Alsatian by birth, who entertained him handsomely. A procession was formed at 1 o'clock, and soon after began to move towards the place of meeting. There were delegations in line from Franklin County, Loughery Township, Napoleon, Versailles, Batesville, Greensburg, and other localities. They were mostly farmers, accompanied by their wives and children, with sprightly music and gay bunting. The wagons were all decorated in some fashion. The spot chosen for the meeting was in the shade of a primeval forest, half a mile from town, and rustic seats beneath the huge trees accommodated a portion of the audience. The stand was decked with boughs and wild flowers. There were about three thousand persons present, an immense gathering in that diminutive town. 'Squire Allan M. Campbell, an old and worthy citizen, was made Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Schurz was introduced, and spoke German for an hour and a half. Judge Holman followed in English. In the meantime, there arrived a special train with a Committee of Forty to escort the Senator to this place. The train returned between 7 and 8 o'clock. Its approach was heralded by fireworks, the playing of bands, and the cheering of a multitude. The entire community seemed to be out doors, and the number was augmented by the arrival of a special train filled with passengers from Aurora, four miles distant, besides wagons from the country. The torchlight procession was one of the finest displays ever witnessed. A novel and quite effective feature was 200 men on horses equipped with torches. There were 350 men on foot. Red, white, and blue lamps were hoisted on the Greeley pole [illegible] feet high, the highest in the State. Nothing was left undone to add brilliancy and [illegible] to the occasion. There must have been at least 6,000 persons assembled in Market Square, where the Senator spoke for not quite two hours. He was introduced by Mr. Julian Severin, who voted for Fremont and with the Republican party ever since. General Browne, the Grant candidate for Governor, spoke here two weeks ago in the Odd Fellows' Hall, which was hardly filled. In comparison with the great gathering to-night his meeting pales its ineffectual fire. Senator Schurz has completed his second tour in Indiana, and enters Ohio to-morrow, where he speaks at Hamilton. He has met immense crowds everywhere, three of his five meetings assuming the magnitude and character of ovations; the other two being large for the places in which they were held. In leaving this State he takes with him renewed confidence in the coming victory.

MR. GREELEY'S POLITICS—HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—An editorial in the *Tribune* contains the following: "Mr. Greeley has always been a member of the Republican party since there has been any such party, and he is a member of it now, but the Republican party and the renomination party are two very distinct things. We do not admit the right of Oliver P. Morton, Zachariah Chandler, Benjamin F. Butler, and Ulysses Grant to excommunicate anybody whose theory of Republicanism does not rise higher than theirs. The creed of true Republicanism will be found in the Cincinnati Platform. Mr. Greeley has signified his belief in that by his explicit letter of acceptance, his letter to Senator Schurz, his speech at Portland, and many of his less important utterances. Nor has Mr. Greeley abated one particle of his hostility to that spurious form of Democracy which is now represented by men like Blanton Duncan and other tools of the Administration at Louisville—the Democracy which neither learns nor forgets, which would revive slavery, pay the Confederate debt, pension rebel soldiers, undo the work effected by the Constitutional amendments."

Mr. Greeley will leave this city early next week to visit his personal friends, and on the 10th will depart for Vermont, where he will deliver his first agricultural address. From Vermont he returns to this city, and after a rest of a few days will proceed to Maryland, thence to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. An avalanche of letters of invitation have been received to visit different States, and he has refused to make any new engagements for the present.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Third Congressional District held a joint Convention to-day, and unanimously nominated George L. Becker (Democrat) for Congress. Mr. Becker is President of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and has one of the highest reputations in the community.

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 3.—Hon. John Cessna was nominated to-day, on the first ballot, as Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District.

THE VERMONT STATE ELECTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 3.—Returns of the election thus far received are favorable for the Republicans. Twenty towns thus far heard from, return 19 Republicans to the Legislature and 1 Democrat. Ten towns which in 1870 gave Stewart (Republican) 1,380 majority for Governor, now give 1,903 for Converse (Republican).

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 3.—Converse, for Governor, receives in this town 770, and Gardner 484, a Democratic gain of over 500 votes since 1868.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 3.—Seventy-six towns have been heard from up to 10 o'clock, showing that seventy-one Republicans, four Democrats, and one Greeley Republican have been chosen to the Legislature. The vote for Governor from 57 towns foot up as follows: Converse (Republican), 16,397; Gardner (Liberal Republican), 6,624. The Republican County tickets are apparently all elected.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 3.—The election passed off quietly in this city. The heaviest vote ever polled was cast. The growth of the city has been largely of citizens of foreign birth, and the vote shows a corresponding Democratic increase. The Liberal Republicans polled about 30 votes. Ex-Mayor Ballou (Republican) is elected Representative by 103 majority. The Republican majorities of officers range from 175, on the State ticket, to 325 for Sheriff. The Democrats confidently expected to sweep the city.

The Republicans fired a salute of thirteen guns to-night over the result, and there is great rejoicing at the Republican headquarters.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 3.—Nothing has been received up to this time to change the aspect as telegraphed at 10 o'clock. Eighty six towns give Converse 22,191 and Gardner 9,222. These towns embrace about one-half the vote of the State. One hundred and one towns return 95 Republicans, 5 Democrats, and one Liberal Republican to the Legislature.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 3.—Rutland County, in fourteen towns heard from, gives 1,911 majority for Converse. The balance of the county will increase the majority over the Republican majority of 1870.

THE NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The *Tribune* says: The nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor have been conceded the Democrats by the Liberals. A fresh effort will be made to induce Judge Church to take the nomination. The *Sun* urges Seymour's nomination as the only way to insure success. It is thought that the Congressman-at-Large will be conceded to the Liberals. William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, is most prominently named for it. The *Times* says that O'Conor's name has been entirely dropped from the list of Gubernatorial candidates since he pronounced in favor of the Louisville Convention.

It is now said that, unless there is more positive information that Judge Church will not accept the nomination for Governor, an effort will be made to nominate him by acclamation. Those leading the movement say he has no right to decline. If this nomination is abandoned, a ballot will be had, and the votes will be confined Kernan, Schell, and Patten, and it is probable the preponderance will be in favor of the former.

The Liberals have selected the officers of their Convention. Ex-Speaker Younglove will be Temporary, and ex-Speaker Littlejohn, Permanent Chairman.

ELECTION IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 3.—The election in Wilmington, to-day, shows a heavy Democratic gain. Joshua Sims, Democrat, is elected by over 100 majority. Sims is the first Democratic Mayor since 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—The New York *Times* reporter, at Louisville, says that $1,500 were paid to Conatty for his affidavit on Senator Doolittle. Conatty is lying poor and at the point of death, and he sold this affidavit for the necessaries of life.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 3.—Hon. T. L. Breckinridge, of Joliet, addressed an audience of fully 1,000 Liberals, in the Court House square, this evening. The earnest attention given to the speaker's remarks, and the enthusiasm manifested as he urged both Democrats and Liberals to hurl from power the present corrupt administration, demonstrated the fact that the Greeley war is not subsiding in this county. Not even the Louisville Grant Side-Show retards its onward sweep. Mr. Breckinridge was one of the early settlers in this county, and his old companions and neighbors came to hear what he had to say, and his words fell with convincing power on their minds and hearts. His arraignment of the Grant dynasty was thorough and complete, and he ranks with Trumbull and Tipton as a masterly stump speaker.

The Liberals of Winnebago County met in Convention to-day, and placed in nomination the following persons: [illegible] Warner for Circuit Clerk, Robert Simpson for Sheriff, Horace W. Taylor, for State's Attorney, and Dr. Giles P. Ransom for Coroner. The Convention also selected twenty-eight delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention to be held in Rockford on the 16th inst. The ticket placed in nomination is one of which the independent voters of Winnebago County may well be proud.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 3.—The first formal meeting of the campaign was held to-night at the Athenæum, and under the auspices of the Greeley Club, and was a grand success in every respect. The hall was densely crowded, and a many more were turned away, being unable to gain admission. H. E. Fonks, candidate for Elector-at-Large, delivered the ablest argumentative discourse on the political issues of the day ever listened to by an Iowa audience. It abounded in telling, scathing, undeniable truths. The speech received rapturous applause by the most appreciative political gathering ever seen in Dubuque. He was followed in a few brief and stirring remarks by J. F. Stoneman, of McGregor, who will probably be nominated at to-morrow's Convention for Congress. The hotels are crowded to overflowing by delegates in attendance on the Liberal-Democratic Convention which meets here to-morrow.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—The State Conventions, to-morrow, promise to be the largest and most important political assemblies ever held in the State. Large popular delegations are coming from many quarters. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, and Senator Doolittle address a mass meeting in the evening. Preparations are made for a fine torchlight procession.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, have mostly arrived, and canvassing for candidates has been busy during the day. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Stanard will publish a letter, to-morrow, declining to have his name used in connection with the Governorship. It is understood that John F. Benjamin will also refuse the nomination. This leaves the field about clear for ex-Senator Henderson, and the talk among the delegates is that he will be nominated by acclamation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The largest crowd of people ever seen here the night before a State Convention, is here to-night. The hotels are all over-crowded. Canvassing has been going on all day, and is very active this evening. A large majority of the delegates now here, especially of the Liberals, are ready to nominate Judge Church for Governor, but Senator Lord says his declination is positive. Next to him, Francis Kernan has stood the strongest all day, but this afternoon and evening, Augustus Schell, of New York, has been growing in strength among the Democrats. The New York Democratic delegation, this evening, held a caucus to take a vote on candidates for Governor, which stood as follows: Augustus Schell, 14; Francis Kernan, 5; Judge Church, 3; Horatio Seymour, 1. One member of the delegation absent.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 3.—The Liberals and Democrats of this place will hold a mass meeting here on the 17th inst. Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, and Hon. John H. Cravens, will address the meeting. The Germans are bent on having Carl Schurz with them on that day. They sent a committee to Lafayette, last Friday, to secure him, but failed. They sent another to Logansport yesterday, but failed again. They have now a large delegation which will wait upon him at Hamilton to-morrow.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 3.—Over 300 assembled at the Liberal Headquarters, to-night, to hear a speech from Hon. S. G. Bronson, of Rockford, candidate for member of Congress in this district. The speech, in point of ability and argument, was quite astonishing to those who heard it, and will add largely to Mr. Bronson's vote here next November. John A. Logan's speech, of Aug. 30, made in the City Hall, was thoroughly dissected. The ball keeps rolling.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Large crowds assembled this evening at the Grant headquarters, and also at the Liberal headquarters, to hear the news of the election in Vermont. Betting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was that Grant would carry the State by 15,000 majority. Much excitement was manifested. The Democratic headquarters were closed, and no apparent interest was manifested over the result of the election.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE METIS DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A special from the scene of the Metis disaster says: "It is almost incredible the way in which the drift of the wreck has sunk into the apparently solid sand and beach, and proved the grave of many whose bodies will never receive other sepulture. Ever since the disaster the shore has been patroled night and day, and Sunday afternoon a watchman, two miles east of the place where most were saved, discovered a naked human foot, evidently that of a female, protruding from the wet sand over which the edge of the sea was then just washing. He attempted to disinter the body but, being unable to do so, left it, and hurried to the light-house for assistance. When he returned, as speedily as he could, it had disappeared, and he was unable even to mark the spot where he had seen it, so completely had the shifting sand obliterated all traces of its resting place. The hull of the Metis lies in 120 feet of water, but can, it is said, be easily raised. If this is done, the exact position of the leak can be ascertained. The investigation into the facts of the case begins at New London to-morrow, by the Government officials. The Captain of the Metis claims that it was impossible to examine that part of the hull which lay immediately beneath the machinery.

THE STOCK MARKET

was generally weak to-day, with the decline ranging from ½ to 3 per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western made the greatest decline, from 109½ to 106. This decline was based on a vague rumor that the company would pass the next dividend. The balance of the list was without any special feature. Erie declined from 49½ to 48⅞; C., C. & I. C. from 33½ to 31½; New York Central from 99½ to 98½; Ohios from 44½ to 43½; Northwestern common from 74½ to 73½; Pacific Mail from 74½ to 72, on the announcement that the steamer America had been burned. There was a pressure to sell some of the leading stocks late in the afternoon.

MONEY

steady during the greater part of the day, at 5@6 per cent on call, but closed with some loans as low as 3. Prime business paper passes slowly at 7½ to 9 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower, with a pressure of borrowed bills; 60 days' sterling sold at 109¼, and sight at 109¾ to 109⅞.

GOLD

quiet, at 113¾ to 113½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101@102; Union Pacific firsts, 88½@88¾; land grants, 80@81; incomes, 81½@82.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour, fairly active and higher, though values are unsettled. The limited stock of shipping grades and favorable Liverpool advices, give sellers advantages on most grades. At the close the market was fairly active and stronger for all old wheat brands. In wheat there is little doing. Light receipts and favorable Liverpool advices give sellers a decided advantage, but buyers fall back. The market closes firm but quiet for spring. The demand is chiefly for milling. Winter quiet at yesterday's quotations. The absence of freight room checks business.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closes quiet and tame for future delivery. There is little inquiry. Cut meats, dull and tame. Bacon heavy and less active. Lard dull and heavy.

[To the Associated Press.]

A FAMILY DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Yesterday afternoon a train on the Long Island Road, ran over a carriage near Westbury Station, containing two ladies and a boy aged 7, and a girl aged 14 years. All were killed or fatally injured. The victims are supposed to be a family named Castle, living in New York.

MURDER.

John Hoy, a Chinaman, a waiter in S. L. Barlow's family, was murdered at Glen Cove, Long Island, by the drunken Captain of a sloop, named David Ayres. The latter was arrested.

STANLEY.

Y Drych, the Welsh paper, says that Stanley's real name is Rowland, and that he was born in North Wales.

A CRUEL FIGHT.

James Frame bit off the thumb and finger of Herman Lipkin in a fight last night. Lipkin threw a glass tumbler at Frame, fracturing his skull. Both were arrested. Frame will die. When taken to the station, Frame, who was crazy, was found drinking the blood which was copiously flowing from his fractured head.

MARINE.

Arrived—The Bremen, from Bremen.

HENRY CLEWS.

Henry Clews denies that his banking firm had any other than a strictly business connection with the marketing of the Georgia railroad bonds, they having been in no way connected with the railroad contracts in that State of any nature, and they had no knowledge or part in the alleged fraudulent issues of bonds.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.

At a meeting of the produce packers, and provision dealers, held to-day at the Produce Exchange, the following members were appointed delegates to the Convention of Pork-Packers and Provision Dealers, to be held at Cincinnati on the 18th inst.: George D. Gragin; A. E. Orr, Samuel Dalley, J. W. McCulloh, Albert S. Roe, and A. S. Jewell. Addresses were made by several members, in which they strongly advocated the full support of the New York Produce Exchange to the Convention, and denounced the present system of Western inspection, more particularly in Chicago, and from which they looked to the coming Convention for protection. The meeting was largely attended, and a great deal of interest was manifested.

ROSE M'CABE.

The case of Rose McCabe, on the demand for her release from the Bloomingdale Asylum, was again before Court to-day. She testified as to the manner of her being placed in the Asylum, and said that up to September, 1871, she was pretty well treated, but, after that time, was beaten sixteen different times by Elizabeth Riley, an attendant, because she had told the doctors that she (Riley) had ill used another patient. The case is still on.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

Alfred Batten, a well-known London tragedian, died yesterday, at St. Luke's Hospital, of congestion of the lungs.

BAIL REFUSED.

Bail was offered to-day for Spence Pettus, the alleged Minneapolis bond robber, but was refused, the District Attorney not being satisfied with the proffered security.

KENTUCKY.

The Trial of Rev. G. H. Robertson.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—The Committee of Investigation in the case of Rev. G. H. Robertson, reported three charges and their specifications as follows: First, drunkenness; second, lewdness; third, falsehood. The charge and specification of the first are drunkenness at Troy, N. Y.; specification second, the same conduct at Sandwich, Ill.; specification third, the same conduct at Springfield, Ill.; specification fourth, the same conduct at Springfield; specification fifth, the same conduct at the spring meeting of the Presbytery in Chariton, Ill.; specification sixth, the same conduct at Chicago, and two other specifications of same offence at other places. The charge and specification of lewdness, is that he occupied a section in a sleeping car with a woman, not his wife, and afterwards took her to his house, where she remained with him all night in the absence of his family. Charge third and specifications are falsehood, in that he said he was in Toledo from the 14th to the 20th of July, 1871, when he was in Chicago; second, that he was in Chicago when he said he was not there; third, that he had gone to Toledo to make arrangements for boarding his family in that place; fourth, that he was guilty of falsehood in publishing a letter of denial of three charges in the *Courier-Journal*.

THE OCEAN'S PERILS.

The Steamer New England Wrecked.

Burning of the Steamship America—The Metis—Loss of a Whaler.

THE STEAMER NEW ENGLAND BEACHED ON THE ATLANTIC COAST—ILL USAGE OF THE PASSENGERS.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—A passenger of the steamer New England, recently wrecked on her passage from St. John, N. B., to this port, states in the *Transcript*, that she ran ashore while steaming at full speed in a dense fog, and her passengers, after being landed at Eastport, Me., were forwarded to a railway station and left to shift for themselves, although their passage had been paid through. After the wreck of the steamer, the crew devoted all their energies to saving the cargo, no attention being paid to the valuable baggage of the passengers.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE METIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—It is said that the officers of the steamer Metis claim that she was struck below the water line, as the Metis, at the time of the collision, was rolling heavily, and it is supposed the schooner struck her low down on one side as she keeled over on the other; and, if this was the case, the officers say it is not remarkable that they were unable to discover any external signs of injury. Others say that if the steamer was so struck she must have infallibly crushed the schooner, as she rolled over to the other side, and sent her to the bottom. On the night of the collision some on board the schooner were heard to cry, "We are sinking," and one of the crew of Nettie Cushing, supposed to have been the author of the mischief, declares that the steamer in collision with her was painted white. Many believe that the Cushing was in collision with another vessel, and that the original schooner sunk immediately after the disaster.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA AT YOKOHAMA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company received a cable dispatch to-day from Yokohama, *via* Hong Kong, announcing that their steamship, the America, from San Francisco, August 1, arrived at Yokohama Aug. 24. The same night she was burned to the water's edge. The passengers and crew were saved. Hong Kong treasure, amounting to $450,000 is still on board. The vessel was the newest of the company's steamships, was built in 1869, and was valued at $1,000,000. The company are their own underwriters.

LOSS OF A WHALING VESSEL.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 3.—The whaling bark Milwood, of this port, valued at $36,000, has been lost. Insurance, $31,000. Crew and cargo saved.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Arrived—The Algeria and Peruvian.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The eastern end of the roof of the great Cathedral at Canterbury was badly burned this morning. The fire caught over the shrine of Bishop Becket, by the upsetting of a brazier used by workmen in repairing the lead roofing. There was great excitement. The whole garrison turned out to assist the firemen, but there was great delay in checking the flames, owing to a scarcity of water, and considerable damage was done to the structure and its contents.

The fire was extinguished after destroying 150 feet of the roof. There was much damage done by water, but most of the valuables were removed.

LONDON, Sept. 3—3 p. m.—Additional despatches from Canterbury report that the fire in the Cathedral has been completely extinguished, and the firemen have ceased playing on the building. The shrine of Thomas A'Becket has not been injured. The Mosaic pavement of the Cathedral is paved with melted lead, which dropped from the burning roofs. The altar was deluged with water. The fire companies which were summoned from the neighboring towns when the total destruction of the Cathedral was imminent, are now arriving at Canterbury, but their services will not be required. The interior of the edifice is filled with smoke. The Cathedral is insured. It has been customary during the past three hundred years to hold religious service in the Cathedral daily. This custom was not broken by the fire, as services were held after the suppression of the flames.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—The number of emigrants who embarked at this port for America during the month of August was 19,000.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Despatch from Melbourne reports that the entire crew of the ship Lavonia were massacred by the South Sea Islanders.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—There is a conflict of authority at Lyons between the municipal and national authorities, which causes much feeling and excitement. The City Council had removed certain ecclesiastical teachers from the schools. The National Government interfered and reinstated them. The citizens several times collected in large numbers in the streets to protest against their restoration. The Government was at last obliged to call on the military to disperse the gatherings, and prevent their recurrence. A mob at Narbonne, to-day assaulted the gendarmes, and pelted them with stones. The assailants were quickly dispersed by troops, and ten ringleaders arrested. Rigorous measures are expected in consequence of this outbreak.

M. De Remusat declared, to-day, before the Permanent Committee of the Assembly at Versailles, that the military party in Germany are dissatisfied with the treaty of peace, and with Bismarck because France is permitted to retain the fortress at Belfort.

The publishers of "Napoleon's Life of Cæsar" have brought suit against the ex-Emperor for violation of the contract.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Government has received information from South America that several French residents have been assassinated in Paraguay, and, among them, M. De Cosarts, representative of France *pro tem*, in the absence of the regular Ambassador to that country. The advices are vague and undated, and lack confirmation.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The *Patrie* continues the publication of statements relative to the position of affairs between France and Germany, which tend to have a disquieting effect upon the public mind.

The inhabitants of Sedan are draping their houses and avenues in anticipation of the anniversary of the capture of Sedan by the Germans, and it is stated that the German troops now partially occupying that place threaten to forcibly remove such emblems of mourning.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 6 a. m.—Pere Hyacinthe was married in this city, yesterday, to an American widow.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—The counsel of the United States and Great Britain have prepared and put into printed form new reports to be laid before the Board of Arbitration at its sitting next Friday.

Great preparations are being made for the banquet to the Arbitrators to-morrow evening, which is to be given by Charles Bowles, of the banking firm of Bowles Bros., and not by Samuel Bowles, as the similarity of names led the telegraph to state yesterday.

Holland.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 3.—French detectives are here closely watching the movements of the French members of the International Society who are attending the Congress.

The West Indies.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Yesterday most of the coachmen went on a strike, and, armed with sticks, prevented the more peaceable drivers from working. General Ceballos ordered the arrest of the most refractory, and to-day quiet prevails.

The prompt action of the General prevented a serious riot.

An official telegram says that a considerable number of insurgents, commanded by Calixto Garcia, from the Holguin jurisdiction, attacked on the 26th ult. the town of Saire Arriba, in the jurisdiction of Bayamo. The garrison, consisting of sixty soldiers, marched forth and attacked the enemy, killing six and losing one soldier killed and four wounded. The Balen Battalion came to the aid of the town, pursued the insurgents, and, after forty hours' march, overtook them in the mountains of Ramura. They attacked them, and took their positions after two hours' fighting, in which seven insurgents and two Spanish soldiers were killed.

OHIO.

The State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The second day of the Ohio State Fair has shown an excess of receipts at gate over last year of about $600. The different departments have filled up rapid, and are mostly in advance of previous fairs, and particularly so the stock department. The entries of stock are larger and of finer quality than at Springfield last year. Up till noon today, the number of entries were: Horses, 360; cattle, 296; sheep, 288; swine, 233; poultry, 151; non-enumerated, 17; total, 1,345. Machinery, engines, &c., 240; mechanics' and manufacturers' products, 262; textile and domestic fabrics, 450; farm and horticultural products, 755; flowers and fine arts, 315; total, 2,322. The sale of tickets at the gate to the same time, 3,500. Among the premiums awarded to-day were the first premium to E. Griffin, of Oberlin, for three-year old stallion; first premium to Josiah Chamberlin, of Savanna, O., for two old stallion; first premium to W. D. Whipp, of Marion, for one-year old stallion; first premium to Hugh McConnell, of Mansfield, for best stallion colt; first premium to J. P. Larkin, of Shreve, O., for best pair of mules of 3 years old; first premium for same for the best pair of 2 years old; first premium to George E. Prewell, of Elyria, O., for best stallion of 4 years; first premium for the best span of mares of 4 years, to T. Braddock, of Mount Vernon; of 3 years, to Seth Griffin, of Elyria; of 2 years, to C. Tucker, of Lucas County, Ohio; colt to H. & J. McCormick, of Mansfield, Ohio; same for best brood mare—all for general purposes.

A Mother Drowns Her Infant Child and Commits Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, O., Sept. 3.—This forenoon, about 9 o'clock, Mrs. Kent took the life of her child and committed suicide by drowning in Nimishillen Creek, about a half mile south of this city. The mother was found floating in the water, and the child lodged under a pile of rubbish, not far from where the deed was committed. Poor health and the care of children is the only cause that can be assigned for her self-destruction and taking the life of her child. She leaves another child about 2 years old. The mother was 26 years and the child but 5 weeks old. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by her own hands, by drowning, while suffering under temporary mental derangement.

Monthly Stock Sales.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 3.—The one-hundred-and-ninth monthly cattle sale came off here to-day. An unusual crowd was in attendance, and a large number of cattle were sold at from a fourth to a half cent advance over last month's sales. From 1,500 to 1,700 cattle were sold. Fifty horses were also sold at fair prices. The total sale amounts to $65,000 or $70,000.

Serious Runaway Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

XENIA, O., Sept. 3.—Late yesterday afternoon, a boy, named Fisher, living at this place, while driving a wagon loaded with stone, the horses attached became frightened and ran away, throwing the boy under the wagon, which passed over him, crushing both legs above the knee so badly that amputation was necessary. It is very doubtful whether he will recover.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FATAL RESULT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A special telegram to the *Star*, this evening, says that James F. Clarke, who was shot at Manassas last Saturday by the brother of the girl whom he had dishonored, died last evening from the effect of his wounds.

DIABOLICAL PLOT.

The Richmond papers of yesterday are full of the details of a plot of a gang of desperadoes residing along the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, who contemplated throwing trains from the track, with a view to plundering the passengers. The vigilance of a negro employed on the road as a track viewer alone prevented the carrying out of the designs of the villains, and led to both the detection and arrest of several of them. One of the parties has confessed to the guilt of himself and associates, and testified to several attempts to throw trains from the track, all of which failed.

SUFFERING ALASKANS.

The Secretary of War having received reports from Sitka, Alaska Territory, of the destitute condition of the inhabitants of Kadiak, Oonalaska, and the Aleutian Isles, has given instructions for the issue to them of medical stores from those on hand at Sitka, but as [illegible] vessel in that department in that region, in which they could be transferred, the Secretary requests, and the Treasury Department authorizes, the use of the Revenue Cutter at that station in carrying the supplies to Kadiack.

DISTILLERIES.

The number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation on the 1st inst. was 151, with a producing capacity of 146,646 gallons of spirits daily, or fifteen distilleries less than on August 1, and a decrease in the producing capacity of 72,163 gallons daily.

THE BELLIGERENT JUDGE.

The examination of Judge Loomis Dent, President Grant's father-in-law, for assaulting Henry Reed, has been postponed until to-morrow.

JERSEY.

Jacob W. Starr, member of the New Jersey Liberal Republican Committee, writes that New Jersey is good for Greeley and Brown for ten thousand majority.

DESERTED.

There is not a single responsible official now left in the State Department above the rank of routine clerk, with the exception of Assistant Secretary Hale.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Twenty-three thousand copies of the public debt statement have been printed in order to meet the demand for them from all parts of the country.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The following telegram was received, this evening, at the Signal Office in this city, in reference to the balloon ascension at Rochester, N. Y., by Professor King and Sergeant Chaffer, of the Signal service.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.

To the Chief Signal Officer:

The balloon went up at 5:10 p. m. all right, and is travelling upwardly to southeast.

CHAFFER, Observer.

ILLINOIS.

Absconded—Death of an Old Citizen—Oak Lawn Insane Retreat.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 3.—Robert W. Leach, a former law partner of William H. Barnes, of Jacksonville, has fled the country, having been impelled to the step to avoid punishment for the dishonest practice of spending considerable sums of money, which he had collected for clients, and which he was wholly unable to replace. Leach, who is a young man of brilliant intellect, might have risen to distinction in his profession. The money squandered, belonging to his clients, was lost at the card table. Mr. Barnes will lose largely by him. Leach was a candidate for State's Attorney of Morgan County, and, upon reaching Quincy, in his flight, wrote a letter tendering his resignation to the Democratic Central Committee as such candidate. In his letter he also acknowledged his dishonesty, and confesses his profound sorrow therefor.

Elijah Cobb, an old citizen of Jacksonville, widely known, for several years, as the proprietor of the College Avenue Hotel, in this city, died last night, after a protracted illness.

Oak Lawn Retreat, a private asylum for the insane, established here by an incorporated company, will be formally opened for the reception of patients in a few days. Dr. Andrew J. McFarland, who for seventeen years filled the position of Superintendent of the Illinois Insane Hospital, has been elected Superintendent of Oak Lawn Retreat.

Soldiers' Reunions—A Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—The Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers are holding their annual reunion to-day, at Central Park.

The Peoria Battery hold their fourth annual reunion at Princeville, in this county, to-morrow. Cannon and spherical case shells are in the programme.

A card of soldiers is published to-day, with about 300 names, for a meeting in this city, Sept. 10, to send delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention.

An Almost Fatal Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 3.—As the train on the Great Western Railroad was about to start West from the depot, this morning, a gentleman named Sutton, on his way from Ohio to Kansas, stepped off the train to procure some eatables, and before he had time to return the train had started, whereupon the man commenced to run, coming in contact with some baggage that had been taken from the car and left on the platform, he was thrown violently between the platform and the train. He was seriously injured, having one of his legs broken in two places, and his body otherwise badly bruised. It was an almost miraculous escape from death.

Adams County Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 3.—The second annual Fair of the Adams County Agricultural Society, now opened here, promises to be one of the most successful ever held. In addition to a large number of entries of farm products, machinery, etc., the display of live stock is very fine, every stall on the ground being occupied, and the animals are still arriving. Premiums were awarded to-day for draught horses, and cows and heifers. The purse for three-minute horses was won by Carl Schurz, in 2:45½, beating four competitors.

The Strike of the Coal Miners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Sept. 3.—The strike of the coal miners of this city and of the Illinois Valley and Kenosha mines still continues. Colonel Taylor, President of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, whose mines are situated in this city, has offered to advance the miners' wages from 90 cents to $1.05 a ton, but, as yet, there is no assurance that the offer will be accepted.

SPORTING.

The Edwards-Chambers Mill to Take Place To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—The fighting fraternity assembled at one of the halls, this evening, to witness a sparring exhibition for the benefit of Tom Allen. Hardly had the performance commenced, when a dozen or more policemen made their appearance and stopped the show. It was a great disappointment to the audience, who had assembled to see Tom Allen, Jem Mace, Billy Edwards, Chambers, and other exponents of the manly art handle the mittens. When the police had cleared the hall, half a hundred, or more, of the leading spirits crossed over the ferry into Canada, where they are now waiting. At 12 o'clock, to-night, they, and as many more as can be inveigled into buying a ticket, will take a boat and steam down to Lake Erie, where the battle ground is to be. They will fight at daylight to-morrow morning. Billy Edwards weighed, to-day, a little over two pounds less than 126 pounds, which is the utmost he can weigh. Young Chambers weighs just three pounds less. This gives them something of a leeway. Both are in fine condition, and betting on the result is at even rates. Ned O'Baldwin is not here, and he and Jem Mace will not fight. The latter is not acting as though he wanted to fight, but it is certain that they are not to fight in the same ring with Edwards and Chambers. There is a large crowd of prominent sporting men from the different large cities present.

Billiards in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A match game of billiards was played to-night at Irving Hall, between John Deery and Maurice Daly, for $1,000 aside, 500 points up, three ball game, and was the second of the series; push and crotch shots barred. The game commenced at 8:24, and ended at 11:28. Daly winning in 79 innings, Deery scoring 256. Daly's highest run was 29. Deery's 41. Daly's average, 6 17-18; Deery's, 3 19-18. There was a large attendance and much excitement.

Cricket Match.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—The Cricket match here was continued this morning. The Englishmen still at bat, they added 74 runs to yesterday's score, making a total of 316 runs for one innings. The Torontos twenty-two went in and were disposed of for 97 runs in the first innings. The second innings was not finished, when stumps were drawn at 6:30. Twelve wickets were down for 83 runs. In the second innings some very fine play was exhibited, several six-hits having been made. The match will be continued to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

The Pope County Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—News from Pope County confirms the killing of County Clerk Hickox. Reliable statements say the killing was done by Henry Paynters, in self-defence. That as Judson, Williams, and Hickox passed out of the town, they went by Paynters' blacksmith-shop, and fired on him. Paynters returned fire, killing Hickox. He afterwards surrendered himself to the authorities. This statement is corroborated by witnesses. It is given out this evening that the Governor will not declare martial law.

TWO AGAINST ONE.

Savage Assault—A Man is Beaten and Kicked Until His Life is Despaired of.

Three men named Richard Donovan, George Lillie, and Patrick Riley met in a saloon on South Clark street at an early hour this morning, and became involved in a wordy quarrel. The proprietor of the place ejected them, and they went to the corner of Polk and Clark streets, where the quarrel was renewed. From words they came to blows, and Donovan was assaulted by the other two. He was knocked down, and pounded, and kicked about the head in a terrible manner. It is believed that he cannot recover. His assailants were arrested shortly afterwards, and locked up in the Harrison Street Station. Bail was refused.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL ITEMS.

—A barn belonging to Wahl Bros., situated on Benson street, was slightly damaged by fire at half-past 9 o'clock last evening. The alarm was sounded from Box 83.

—About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man named Jacob Jeagely, aged 21 years, was found dead in the yard at the rear of his boarding-house, No. 316 South Jefferson street. His body was taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

—Frank Slavin, an individual who peddles "sneid" jewelry on street corners, and attracts a gaping crowd by means of an artificial whistle, was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station, last evening, on the charge of "playing a game of chance."

—Daniel Haggerty, residing near the corner of [illegible], was arrested, last night, for whipping his wife. The officers were compelled to break in the door in order to prevent him from injuring the woman. Haggerty drew a pistol on one of the policemen who arrested him.

—Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon a German, whose name could not be ascertained, fell out of a boat in the basin, at the foot of Randolph street, and was drowned. He was employed by Munson & Co., and, at the time of the accident, was on his way to a scow for the purpose of helping to unload a cargo of coal. The body had not been recovered at a late hour.

—The alarm from Box 276 shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire at No. 12 North Carpenter street, a two-story frame house, owned by C. Cole, and occupied by Mrs. Hober as a residence. The building was not damaged; loss on furniture, $50; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown. The alarm from the same box at 20 minutes to 9 o'clock last evening was due to the appearance of fire in the building No. 214 West Randolph street, owned by C. McDonald, and occupied by John Murray as a laundry. Loss on stock, $100; no insurance; building not damaged. Cause, overheated stove.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Selma, Ala., on Tuesday, subscribed $160,000 to build an iron bridge over the Alabama River.

—James T. Clark, who was shot by the brother of Miss Fewell, whom he had seduced, died of his wounds Tuesday night, at Brentsville, Va.

—The Wisconsin State Fair will be held at Milwaukee from the 23d to the 27th of this month.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats firm at 38@40c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull at 8½@11¼@11¾c, 11½@11¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 18@18½. Lard advanced and scarce; tierce, 10¼@10¾c; keg, 12@12½c. Others unchanged.

STERLING—124@124½; sight, ¾@½ premium.

GOLD—113½.

COTTON—Active; sales 1,800 bales; low middling, 20¼@20½c; middling, 21¼@20½c; receipts, 165 bales; stock, 3,615 bales.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN.................Lessees and Managers

Family Matinee To-day,
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
ADMISSION, 25 AND 50 CTS.

A Grand Bill!
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
SEVEN NEW STARS!

TWO NEW GRAND BALLETS. Entire change of Programme to-night. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, the graceful and daring gymnast, FRANK GIBBONS. Engagement of the greatest Ethiopian Comedian now before the public, WASH NORTON. The talented Character Dancers, the LA VERDE CHILDREN. The great Ethiopian Comedian, CHARLEY BENEDICT. Miss Ella Chapman, Miss Martha Wren, Warren Sisters, Mr. James Collins, Miss Maggie Gray, Mr. H. G. Richmond, Miss Agnes Warren, Signor Cappole, Harry Gulon, Frank H. Nelson.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE.
Sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the beautiful and talented star premier danseuse, Miss Bettie Remmelsberg, who, with the renowned maitre de ballet, Signor David Costa, Miss Sophie Remmelsberg, and Miss Susie Summerfield, will appear in two new grand ballets. The performance concludes with the drama called Annie's New Year. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THIRD WEEK of ARTICLE 47
The success of this interesting drama warrants the management in continuing it TILL FURTHER NOTICE. ARTICLE 47 is of intense interest. Be sure and see the entire play. Full notice will be given of the production of SARATOGA.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE, ONE WEEK MORE.
Commencing Monday, Sept. 2.
PROFESSOR GANGERO
The greatest living performer, with his entire JAPANESE TROUPE, 16 in number.
POPULAR PRICES:
DRESS CIRCLE only.............50 cents.
FAMILY CIRCLE only.............25 cents.
Go early to secure seats. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Sept. 2, and every evening until further notice, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
MR. OLIVER DOUD BYRON
In the Gigantic California Success
Ben. McCullough,
Or the Wanderer's Divorce.
House Re-decorated. New Company! New Music! New Scenery! New Properties!

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati
Via Kankakee Line.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 76 Market st.
JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.
JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.
As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.
The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
E. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CAUTION.
All persons heretofore doing business with the firm of "Wiggins, Doughty & Co.," are cautioned not to continue said business, as the subscriber will not be responsible any longer for the transactions of the firm since the 28th day of August, 1872.
JOHN DOUGHTY,
Of the firm of Wiggins, Doughty & Co.

NOTICE.
By mutual consent M. H. Barclay this day retires from the firm of Mellen, Heth & Co. The firm name will remain unchanged, and the business will be continued by the remaining parties as heretofore.
J. O. MELLEN.
H. S. HETH.
Chicago, Sept. 2, 1872. M. H. BARCLAY.

CAUTION.
The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating a draft of Boyington & Edwards, accepted by James Montgomery, due July 2, 30 days, for $500, as payment on same has been stopped by the present owners thereof.
GEO. S. REDFIELD,
Treasurer Crane Bros. Manfg. Co.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF Cook County, Chicago, September 2, 1872. Public notice is hereby given that all persons desiring a rebate of taxes in the burnt district must file their application with the Committee on Equalization of Taxes in the old Court House on or before the 20th of September, 1872, as no application for rebate will be received after that date.
M. C. STEARNS,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Equalization.
Times, Inter Ocean, Post, Journal, Staats Zeitung, Union and News please copy three times.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 26, 1872.
NOTICE
Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Heyers & Moreney, pump and block makers, on the dock southeast of Lake st. bridge, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on at the old place by Heyers & Goodman, who have assumed all liabilities of the defunct firm, and are entitled to collect all bills and accounts in its favor. FRANK MORENEY.
Chicago, Sept. 3, 1872. JOSEPH V. HEYERS.
Referring to the above, we solicit the patronage of the old firm, and guarantee satisfaction.
HEYERS & GOODMAN.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,
271 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

MRS. MOODY,
In connection with her select English, German and French school for pupils of both sexes, at 656 West Washington-st., would receive into her family six young ladies as boarding pupils. Terms for board, $8 per week, tuition and washing extra.

RACINE COLLEGE.
The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 9 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

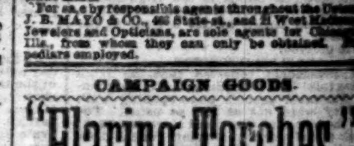
Miss Maude Mott's
French and English School will reopen Sept. 9, 1872. No. 460 Michigan-av.

Dearborn Seminary, 985 Wabash-av.
The seventeenth year of this School opens Monday, Sept. 15. For catalogues address the Principal, Z. GROVER.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 98 State-st., and 31 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

"Flaring Torches."
Something new for Campaign Clubs. Flame can be blown three feet high. Also, Caps, Capes, Torches, Flags, Banners, Chinese Lanterns, Badges, Pins, and everything else in the Campaign line. Don't buy until you have seen our catalogue.
J. A. PIERCE & CO.,
159 West Madison Street, Chicago.

Political Goods
Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH B. PURDY, 6 and 34 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1842.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.
[illegible]
July 13, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	Sept. 11	Calabria	Sept. [illegible]
Cuba	Sept. 18	Abyssinia	Sept. [illegible]
Scotia	Sept. 25	Java	Sept. [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 75 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 75 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
8 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, September [illegible]

The testimony in the Schoeppe case at Carlisle, Pa., is said to be strong in favor of the prisoner, and the general impression is that the trial will result in [illegible]

The Ohio State Fair, now being held at Mansfield, has thus far proved a success. Twenty-five thousand [illegible] visited the grounds yesterday.

The Wyoming Territorial election resulted in the success of William [illegible], Liberal candidate for Congress[illegible] gate, over William T. Jones, Gr[illegible], sought a re-election.

The Tennessee Grantites held a thinly attended Convention at [illegible] yesterday, about one fifth of the [illegible] being colored men. A. A. Freeman [illegible] wood, was nominated for Governor [illegible] Horace Maynard for Congress[illegible].

The New Dominion Parliament [illegible] heard from, stands 89 Ministerial, [illegible] sition, and 22 Independent me[illegible]. Francis Hicks has been retu[illegible] Vancouver, and Mr. Cartier, [illegible] Montreal, has failed to find a [illegible].

The New York Liberal Republican and Democratic State Conventions m[illegible] cuse yesterday, organized, appo[illegible] ference Committees, and adjo[illegible] this morning. The Greeley and B[illegible] of Syracuse paraded the stree[illegible] evening, with two thousand torc[illegible].

In the Rafferty murder case, [illegible] has denied the motion for a chang[illegible] and the trial of the accused wi[illegible] commence on Monday next. S[illegible] murderer of Kane Higgins, at Win[illegible] been indicted by the Grand Jur[illegible] trial set for the 10th inst. Hurley, [illegible] dered Patterson, his companion, [illegible] raigned to-day to answer to the i[illegible] found against him.

Yesterday's Congressional no[illegible] were: Dr. Calvin Truesdale, Libe[illegible] Illinois District; G. W. Hazelton, [illegible] (renomination), Second Wisconsin [illegible] W. E. Leffingwell, Liberal, Second [illegible] trict; J. F. Stoneman, Liberal, Th[illegible] District; A. T. Lusch, Liberal, Fo[illegible] District; W. M. Merrick, Democra[illegible] ination), Fifth Maryland District[illegible] son Archer, Democrat (renomination[illegible] Maryland District.

The Grant-Duncan venture a[illegible] ville has come to grief. O'Conor n[illegible] the Convention went on making [illegible] ments for complete organization, s[illegible] being passed in this unnecessary [illegible] them agreeable, work. The plan of [illegible] paign was being rapidly prepared, [illegible] President of the body rose to an expl[illegible] As no one had had any intimation [illegible] President's purpose, the remarks [illegible] officer produced a stunning effect [illegible] moment. These remarks were no [illegible] the formal announcement that [illegible] O'Conor, although in sympathy [illegible] the movement, held his [illegible] in too high esteem to [illegible] it to be placed at the head of a tick[illegible] had little or no party behind it; [illegible] words, Mr. O'Conor declined to run t[illegible] ical gauntlet for the Presidentia[illegible] with the certainty of drawing only [illegible] at the end of the race. The [illegible] of the movement gone, [illegible] York given up to the [illegible] form party, what were the Grant-[illegible] conferees to do? Moreau, of Indiana [illegible] to their relief. With a majestic wave [illegible] hand he stilled the troubled waters, [illegible] the great astonishment of his open-[illegible] audience, nominated Hon. James [illegible] the Chairman of the Convention [illegible] candidate for the Presidency. Pr[illegible] Lyons, however, also proved to be i[illegible] clining mood, and evaded the nom[illegible] by asserting his prerogative, and de[illegible] the latter proceeding entirely out o[illegible] Thereupon the Convention resolved [illegible] into another noisy and incoh[illegible] muddle, and so continued for the [illegible] fifteen minutes, when an adjournm[illegible] effected, the intention being to me[illegible] this morning. After adjourning, the [illegible] of Mr. Adams also declining to [illegible] freely canvassed. It was gen[illegible] conceded that he would [illegible] agree to bring up the rear with Lyon[illegible] head of the ticket, and it was also [illegible] that O'Conor having left the Conve[illegible] the lurch, the Massachusetts st[illegible] would do the same thing. What[illegible] done to-day it is hard to [illegible] ture. Most of the d[illegible] have left for home, and [illegible] few remaining may decide to [illegible] the *amende honorable* to George Franc[illegible] for the shabby treatment he received [illegible] hands of the Convention, and nomin[illegible] to the vacancy caused by the declina[illegible] O'Conor and Lyons.

The Chicago produce markets we[illegible] erally less active yesterday, and [illegible] them were easier. Mess pork was [illegible] closed easier at $14.62½a14.75 for [illegible] seller the month. Lard was quiet, b[illegible] at 8 3-4a9c per lb for winter [illegible] 8 1-2c for summer lots. [illegible] were dull and weak [illegible] at 6 3-8a6 1-2c for shoulders, and 8 [illegible] for short ribs. Highwines were in [illegible] mand and steady at 90c per gallon. [illegible] freights were quiet, and advanced 1[illegible] easier at 14a14 1-2c for corn by sail to B[illegible] Flour was active and firm. Whe[illegible] rather less active, and declined 1 1-2[illegible] ing at $1.22 1-2a1.23 cash; $1.19 1-8a[illegible] seller the month; and $1.17 1-4 seller [illegible] ber. Corn was moderately active, an[illegible] at yesterday's quotations, closing at [illegible] cash, and 40 3-8c seller October. Oat[illegible] dull and easier, closing at 25c cash, an[illegible] 25c seller October. Rye was steady, an[illegible] active, at 57c. Barley was active, and [illegible] on cash, at 65c, but dull on options, [illegible] at 63c for seller this month or October [illegible] met with a good demand during th[illegible] noon, at yesterday's closing prices, bu[illegible] trade became dull and the market [illegible] weak at 10c decline. The cattle and [illegible] markets were fairly active and unch[illegible].

War Department Weather Prog[illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND R[illegible] FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASH[illegible] September 4.—Wind backing to so[illegible] rising temperature, and increasing [illegible] ness on Thursday afternoon and [illegible] ing for the New England [illegible] and during to-night and Thursday for the [illegible] States, with areas of rain over the latter [illegible] cially over the Northern portion. Sout[illegible] southwesterly winds and cloudy weather [illegible] South Atlantic States, with probably [illegible] rain on Thursday afternoon or evening; [illegible] cloudy weather from Tennessee to th[illegible] Fresh and occasional brisk southerly and [illegible] westerly winds, cloudy weather, and [illegible] rain from Kentucky to Lake Erie, Mich[illegible] Minnesota; with diminishing pressure, [illegible] veering to westerly and northwester[illegible] clearing weather for the Northwest on [illegible] day.

Victims of the Metis Disast[illegible]

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4.—A son of [illegible] N. Brasher, of East Boston, arrived here [illegible] day, and identified the body marked "[illegible]" that of his mother. Other persons e[illegible] themselves positive that the body was [illegible] Mrs. Brasher, and accordingly it was [illegible] Boston. The family there, however, dec[illegible] the body was not that of Mrs. Brasher [illegible] was returned to this place. To-morrow [illegible] interred by the authorities. Charles C[illegible] son, of Auburn, N. Y., arrived to-day, an[illegible] fied the body of his father.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—This afternoon [illegible] man, named Thomas J. Conway, shot a[illegible] tally wounded John Fogarty, in the s[illegible] Patrick Delhanty. Conway fired three [illegible] at Delhanty, the proprietor, another [illegible] Grattan, and the third at Fogarty. T[illegible] was the only one which took effect, the [illegible] tering the cheek and ascending to [illegible] Fogarty cannot live. The assailant, wh[illegible] rested, is said to be insane. He is a [illegible] the District Attorney of the county.

The Schoeppe Murder Tri[illegible]

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 4.—This afternoon [illegible] prosecution in the Schoeppe case [illegible] opening argument for the defence will [illegible] to-morrow. The general impression is [illegible] acquittal will certainly result, as the [illegible] both the medical and chemical testimon[illegible] offered by the prosecution, has been [illegible] prisoner.

Chief Justice Chase.

BOSTON, Sept 4.—Chief Justice left B[illegible] morning, for Narragansett, on his way [illegible] ington. He has been passing some wee[illegible] Hampshire, and his health is greatly im[illegible]